

## Abu Jihad: Struggle must intensify

AMMAN (R) — The deputy commander of Yasser Arafat's Fatah movement said Sunday that Palestinian commandos must give priority to striking at the Israeli enemy in occupied Arab lands. Khalil Al Wazir, (Abu Jihad), spoke after arriving in Amman after an absence of more than six months. He was among thousands of commandos evacuated with Mr. Arafat from the North Lebanese port of Tripoli last month. Abu Jihad told Reuters that the next step would be to strengthen the political presence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in both Arab and international arenas. Fatah is the PLO's main military grouping. "One of the most important duties of the Palestinian revolution in the coming phase is the escalation of armed struggle by every means against Israeli occupation," he said.

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## France, Saudis sign major arms deal

PARIS (R) — France has signed an important arms deal with Saudi Arabia, according to the French Defence Ministry and the state-owned firm of Thomson-CSF which said Sunday it was providing electronic defence systems as part of the agreement. Few details of the deal were available. The Defence Ministry issued a communique saying Defence Minister Charles Hernu and Saudi Vice-Minister Prince Abdul Rahman Ibn Abdul Aziz signed an agreement "for the provision of military material." A spokesman for Thomson-CSF, which produces high technology electronic equipment and radar defence systems, said: "Thomson-CSF will be responsible for providing electronic defence systems which form an essential part of the project." "All I can say is that it is a very important deal. Anything else must come from the customer state," he added.

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## Hussein receives more cables

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received more cables from Arab leaders congratulating him on his recovery. Cables came from Sultan Qaboos of Oman, President Jafar Numeri of Sudan, Kuwaiti Prime Minister and Crown Prince Sheikh Sa'd Al Abdullah Al Sabah, Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan of the United Arab Emirates and Prince Turki Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

## Jerusalem monastery attacked

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A hand grenade exploded at the Russian Orthodox monastery in Jerusalem's Eto Kerem quarter Sunday, Israel Radio reported. There were no injuries. The grenade evidently was attached to a door at the Gorn Monastery in the city's western section and exploded when a nun opened the door. In recent months there have been a growing number of attacks on Christian and Muslim religious institutions in the Jerusalem area, and police say extremist Jewish groups are responsible for the attacks.

## Trudeau awaits Chinese premier

OTTAWA (R) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will be keen to push his plan for a conference of the world's five nuclear powers when Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives for a week-long visit Monday. Canadian officials say Mr. Trudeau, launched on a one-man peace crusade, has criticised the globe seeking support for such a conference, the cornerstone of his disarmament campaign. He has already visited Peking to discuss his peace initiative but received only conditional support from the Chinese leadership.

## Iranian newspaper warns Britain

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP) newspaper Sunday attacked Britain as "a senile hyena of colonialism" and warned the British government to stay out of Middle East affairs. An editorial in the daily Islamic Republic slammed the "rotten notions" of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who visited Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria last week.

## Pakistan applies for satellite position

KARACHI (A.P.) — Pakistan has applied for the reservation of two satellite positions on the equatorial orbit, 23,000 miles above the earth, for a proposed communication satellite, government officials said Sunday. The application was made last year to the International Frequency Registration Board, a branch of the International Telecommunication Union. According to the government's tentative schedule, the Pakistani communication satellite will be placed on the equatorial orbit in 1988, to be followed by a back-up satellite later.

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# King to address Parliament today

By Elia Nasarallah and P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff writers

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament meets in an ordinary session today, Monday, signalling the restoration of parliamentary life to Jordan after an absence of nearly a decade. His Majesty King Hussein is expected to deliver a speech from the throne to a joint audience of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, outlining Jordan's strategy towards the region's conflicts and the Palestine problem.

The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) consists of 30 representatives nominated by the King, while the 60-member Lower House, of which 14 seats are vacant at present, is made up of equal number of deputies from the East and West Banks.

A Royal Decree issued last week appointed the then chief of the Royal Court, Ahmad Al Lawzi, as Senate speaker, and Kamel 'Ureikat, speaker of the Lower House, has indicated in his resignation that he will continue his duties due to ill-health and has submitted his resignation, heralding a heated campaign by various deputies to fill his post. The major contenders to the post are Riad Al Mifteh, Akel Al Fayed and Abdul Wahab Al Majali. The House will elect the new speaker during Monday's session.

Of the current 14 vacant seats in the Lower House, six represent West Bank constituencies. The House, which met in an extraordinary session last Monday, approved amendments to the Constitution allowing for by-elections to be held in two months for the eight vacant East Bank seats and nominations for the six seats representing West Bank constituencies.

## U.S. warships retaliate as Marines come under fire at Beirut airport

BEIRUT (Agencies) — U.S. navy warships opened up at artillery positions on the hills east of Beirut Sunday after the U.S. Marine encampment at Beirut International Airport came under artillery and mortar fire that set a fuel depot on fire, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

The radio said the fuel depot set ablaze belonged to the American contingent in Beirut, but there was no confirmation of that report or that the U.S. navy had fired from either the American Marines or U.S. embassy in Beirut.

The chairman of Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national carrier, denied that a passenger plane at the tarmac had been hit by machine gun and artillery fire.

Salim Salam said in an interview broadcast live by Beirut Radio that an aircraft was parked close to the Marines' fuel depot, but it sustained no direct hits. He said several shells and volleys of heavy machine gun fire struck the airport

tarmac and runways forcing the closure of the facility, but there were no reports of casualties. Mr. Salam said he hoped the closure of the international airport would be "a temporary measure and will reopen tonight or Monday if the security situation permits."

It was the first time that the U.S. navy fired against artillery positions in Lebanon since Dec. 18 when the guided missile cruiser Ticonderoga and the destroyer Tacticon opened fire at anti-aircraft positions that had fired at U.S. military flights over Lebanon's central mountains.

Beirut Radio did not say which ships were involved in the firing Sunday.

It was also the first time the Beirut airport was hit since Lebanon's warring factions declared the facility a "neutral zone" in an agreement reached in Damascus last Dec. 16.

## Opposition issues stern warning to Gandhi party

NEW DELHI (R) — India's main opposition leaders lashed out Sunday at Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party, accusing it of a violent campaign to topple opposition-run state governments.

Leaders of 20 national and regional opposition groups attending a three-day conference in Calcutta adopted a resolution charging Mrs. Gandhi's party with launching a concerted attack on opposition-dominated states.

"It is necessary to warn... that any further efforts to topple democratically-elected governments headed by non-Congress (I) parties will be resisted with the united might of the Indian people," the resolution said.

It said that in the southern state of Karnataka, Congress (I) had used bribery to buy legislators, an apparent reference to a local politician's recent charge that he had been offered 200,000 rupees (\$20,000) to defect from the state's ruling Janatha Party to Congress (I).

"In Jammu and Kashmir, 'operation topple' has assumed a dangerous turn, with the minions of Congress (I) Party continuing to indulge in all kinds of shenanigans, including instigation of violence to destabilise the democratically-elected government," the resolution added.

National elections must be held by January next year when Mrs. Gandhi's term of office expires.

Abdullah Jarar, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, Mr. Fayyad Jarar and Mr. Bassam Abdul Hadi. Bethlehem: Mr. Ribhi Mustafa. Mr. Mohammad Asakreh, Mr. Ahmad Dweibh and Mr. Mohammad Dweibh.

Jerusalem: Mr. Daoud Sulaiman, Dr. Mohammad Abd Rabbo Badawi, Mr. Rashid 'Ureikat and Mr. Ali Al Ghoul.

At the outset of Monday's session Senate members will take the constitutional oath and both houses will hear the relevant Royal Decrees calling the Lower House to an ordinary session, and Mr. 'Ureikat's letter of resignation will be presented to the Lower House.

Also, both houses, in separate sessions, will appoint their respective Legal, Financial, Foreign Affairs and Administrative committees and name deputies to form a team to prepare a reply to the King's speech.

The King's speech is widely expected to cover domestic and external affairs, with particular reference to joint Jordanian-Palestinian action towards a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict and the Palestine problem.

The King directed the new cabinet of Mr. Ahmad 'Obeidat, which was formed also last week following the resignation of Mr. Mudar Badran's government subsequent to the recall of parliament, to pursue the dialogue with the PLO.

The King's directives also covered various domestic and external issues as well. Prime Minister 'Obeidat is expected, either Monday or Tuesday, to announce the new government's policies in a statement to parliament seeking a vote of confidence, in accordance with a decision taken by the new cabinet which held its first session last week.

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ARBOR DAY CELEBRATED: Her Majesty Queen Noor and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday plant trees marking nation-wide Arbor Day celebrations (See story on page 3)



## Attacks in S. Lebanon wound 6 Israel soldiers

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers were attacked by hand grenades and light arms fire in four southern Lebanese towns Sunday and eyewitnesses said six were wounded.

The military command in Tel Aviv denied there were any casualties. But local reporters based in southern Lebanon quoted witnesses as saying six bleeding Israeli soldiers were seen being airlifted by two helicopters from the southern entrance to the village of Mumeirah near the southern Lebanese market town of Nabatieh, 12 kilometres north of the Israeli border.

The witnesses said the Israelis were in two jeeps when gunmen attacked with grenades and machine gun fire.

Israeli troops rushed to the scene, sealed off the area and began shooting randomly as they searched for the attackers, the reporters said in telephone calls to Beirut.

Two hand grenades were hurled at an Israeli army patrol in the coastal city of Sidon and a roadside bomb exploded near Nabatieh as an army vehicle passed.

## Israelis protest

Meanwhile, Israelis opposed to their nation's continuing occupation of Lebanon Sunday demonstrated in front of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office.

The demonstration was the latest in a series of protests organised by members of Kibbutz collective settlements.

'Haddad's death unlikely to change events,' page 2

## Shultz meets British leaders

LONDON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met British leaders Sunday when he stopped in London on the way to a Stockholm disarmament conference where he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

U.S. officials said Mr. Shultz would exchange views with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the Gromyko meeting and consult with her and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on other matters of mutual interest.

Sir Geoffrey was expected to brief Mr. Shultz on his visit to Cairo, Riyadh and Damascus last week and particularly on his 90-minute meeting with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

## Detente faces crucial test at Stockholm

STOCKHOLM (R) — The state of East-West relations will be put to the test at disarmament talks in Stockholm this week, with slim prospects of a U.S.-Soviet thaw.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrive Monday for Tuesday's opening of a 35-nation conference on reducing war risks in Europe.

They are due to hold talks on Wednesday, their first since last September, which should indicate how far the superpowers are ready to mend fences after four months of bitter mutual recrimination over nuclear missiles and other issues.

But U.S. officials said Soviet statements indicated little hope of a breakthrough on resuming Gen-

eva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles which Moscow suspended last November after new U.S. missiles arrived in Western Europe at the start of a five-year NATO deployment plan.

Mr. Gromyko starts a series of talks with Western ministers Monday, meeting External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson of France, current chairman of the 10-nation European Community.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko are due to meet Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and NATO ministers will co-ordinate conference strategy in the evening.

The conference is the first gathering of ministers and officials from NATO, the Warsaw Pact and European neutral nations since the close in Madrid last Sep-

tember of its parent forum, the European security conference.

Although nuclear missiles are the main East-West issue, they do not figure in the mandate of the conference. The first stage will be devoted to tightening measures to prevent surprise attacks and accidental conventional war in Europe.

But broader issues are certain to be raised in conference speeches and in bilateral talks which will set the tone for future nuclear arms control prospects.

Western officials are expecting tough, wide-ranging speeches from Mr. Gromyko and other Warsaw Pact delegates.

"We can expect a softening-up barrage of artillery from the East in the opening days," one said.

## 'Kidnapped' soldier found asleep in Bavarian barn

SCHWABEBISCH G MUEND. West Germany (R) — West German police questioned a U.S. soldier from a nuclear base Sunday who was found asleep in a barn 30 hours after he telephoned his wife to say he had been kidnapped and threatened with death.

The disappearance of 21-year-old Lance-Corporal Liam Fowler, stationed at the Schwabebisch Gmuend nuclear missile base, sparked a large police search. Extra detectives were drafted in and a special investigating team set up.

But a farmer's wife found Corp. Fowler early Sunday morning huddled under curtain material in a barn at Miesbach, Bavaria, 230

kilometres from the base. She alerted police and the man was identified shortly after arrival in hospital.

"He was suffering from exposure and helpless at first... he is being questioned in hospital about the incident but we have no further details," a police spokesman said.

Corp. Fowler belongs to the 56th Field Artillery, believed to be the first unit equipped with new high-speed Pershing-2 medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany.

Corp. Fowler telephoned his wife twice Saturday, saying he had been ambushed in his car and was being held by six West Germans

who threatened to kill him if U.S. media did not publish criticisms of NATO arms policy within 72 hours, police said.

Stuttgart police chief Hans-Peter Sturm said Saturday the U.S. soldier could have been kidnapped by militant opponents of NATO deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Germany. "We must always reckon with the worst," he added.

The West German government announced late last month that the first of an expected 108 high-speed Pershing-2s had been deployed in West Germany. The move followed months of anti-nuclear protests in key cities and

protest blockades of U.S. bases, including Schwabebisch Gmuend.

Corp. Fowler, based in West Germany since 1981, had spoken only with his wife by telephone. Police said they had no direct contact with the U.S. soldier or with any kidnappers.

A police spokesman said Saturday night he believed Corp. Fowler had been kidnapped and added, in reply to questions: "We have no reason to believe this is any sort of game."

A U.S. military spokesman refused to speculate on the nature of the incident and said he knew only what the West German police had told him.



## Foreign ministers clear way for Islamic summit

**RABAT (R) — Islamic foreign ministers have cleared the way for Monday's Casablanca summit by agreeing on a Middle East draft resolution criticising President Reagan's peace plan.**

At the end of a three-day preparatory meeting for the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) fourth summit, the ministers Saturday said the Reagan plan was incompatible with the rights of Palestinians, as it denied them the chance of creating their own independent state.

The Middle East text is part of one of three major resolutions the Fourth Islamic Summit is due to adopt. The other two deal with Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war. OIC Secretary General Habib Chatti told a news conference.

Iran is boycotting the Rabat and Casablanca meetings, accusing the

OIC and Morocco's King Hassan of being biased in Iraq's favour.

A draft resolution adopted by the foreign ministers there urged both sides to end military operations and pull back their troops to the international borders.

The summit is expected to revive an Islamic peace mission that will make another attempt at mediating between Tehran and Baghdad, conference sources said.

On Afghanistan, Mr. Chatti said the ministers adopted a draft resolution calling for an end to the Soviet military intervention and the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Syria, Libya and South Yemen

made reservations, conference sources said.

But the major issue facing the summit is whether or not to readmit Egypt, which was suspended from the organisation in 1979 for having signed a separate peace treaty with Israel, the sources said.

Mr. Chatti said the issue was not on the foreign ministers' meeting agenda and was not discussed by them. But the heads of state could raise any subject even if it was not on the agenda.

Saudi Arabia and other moderate states, as well as a number of Asian countries, are in favour of Egypt's readmission.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is expected here Sunday. He will make a speech at the summit's opening session and might have separate meetings with Turkish President Kenen Evren and the head of the Turkish Cypriot community, Rauf Denktaş, to discuss the Cyprus issue, diplomatic sources said.

## Arafat's continued popularity raises doubts among rebels

By Jonathan C. Randal

**DAMASCUS —** The dissident Palestinians who forced Mr. Yasser Arafat out of Lebanon with Syrian assistance are asking themselves whether their rebellion was worthwhile.

The rebellion's military leader, Mohammed Said Musa, known as Abu Musa, is in titular control of all troops and barracks in Syria and Lebanon belonging to Al-Fateh, the divided group that once made up 85 per cent of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) forces.

Nimr Saleh, the former Fatah Central Committee member who led the political fight against Mr. Arafat, is in charge of the Fatah offices in Syria and Lebanon and implicitly exercises dominion over the PLO's activities in both countries.

Yet their mood appears to be one of confusion, uncertainty and, at times, near-despair. Loyalist Palestinian officials who went over to the rebellion now feel so ill-at-ease even with foreigners they agree to speak only on the condition that they not be identified or quoted.

Their main problem, they concede, is that they are largely despised by rank-and-file Palestinians, who see them as Syrian tools.

Demonstrations organised by the dissidents in the Yarmouk

Refugee Camp in Damascus have backfired, with poor turnout and even some Palestinians braving the ire of Syrian security men to shout their loyalty to Mr. Arafat.

In public, the Fatah dissidents and their allies in Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) repeatedly assert that Mr. Arafat's visit to Egypt last month proves their contention that May 1982, when they rebelled, that Mr. Arafat is a traitor.

Most Palestinians were shocked by Mr. Arafat's trip to the Arab country whose leaders signed a separate peace with Israel in 1979, and which has been boycotted by other Arab countries and organisations ever since. Nevertheless, the rebels' assertions do not appear to have wide support.

An hour spent in the Yarmouk camp talking to women, youths and workers made it clear that most felt that the rebellion had not occurred, or had it been resolved before Syria expelled Mr. Arafat in June, he would not have found it politic to confer with Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak.

These Palestinians have not forgotten Mr. Arafat's success in November in gaining the release of more than 5,000 prisoners held by Israel.

To Palestinians who defend Mr. Arafat as "Mr. Palestine" and "the symbol of our struggle," there seems to be a realisation that even at his most infuriating and

troubling, he still symbolises the sense of independence that has been the PLO's most abiding achievement of the past two decades.

A neutral Palestinian analyst summed up the situation: "The dissidents saved Arafat in Tripoli" by appearing to be manipulated by Damascus, he said, adding: "Arafat saved them in Cairo by justifying their dark predictions."

Had Mr. Arafat postponed his Cairo visit for a month, the dissidents would have withered away amid squabbling and recrimination, the analyst said.

Even now, the dissidents' position seems uncomfortable. Their only programme remains their insistence on "liberating" all of Palestine, including Israel itself, by force. To many Palestinians, such talk smacks of adolescent nonsense.

The rebels also have been unable to drum up any significant support, both among other Palestinian groups and internationally.

But the two most prominent commando organisations outside Fatah — George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatme's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — are wavering.

In private, their officials indicate that they have little use for the dissidents.

But leaders of the two organisations are also profoundly dis-

turbed by Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo.

So far they have not taken sides, although Mr. Habash recently called for Mr. Arafat's resignation and called him a "Palestinian Sadat." He was referring to Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian president whose signing of the peace with Israel has been cited as a cause of his assassination in October 1981.

But despite rumblings within the 10-member Fatah Central Committee, a loyalist body that alone is generally deemed capable of reining in Mr. Arafat, the PLO leader has maintained an aura of momentum visibly lacking among Palestinians in Syria.

Mr. Arafat is helped by his success in maintaining his international prestige, especially among West European governments, and in playing off Egypt against his Saudi Arabian financial supporters and his potential Jordanian negotiating partners in talks about the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

For the time being, Mr. Arafat is keeping up the pressure on the dissidents, threatening to exclude them from the PLO at a session he wants to call next month of the Palestine National Council, the equivalent of a parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Arafat's supporters have already excluded Abu Musa and four other rebel Fatah officers, at a meeting this week in Tunis of the

group's Revolutionary Council. That group serves as an intermediary between Fatah's Central Committee and its membership.

About the only thing the dissidents and the Habash and Hawatme factions share is a reluctance, if not a refusal, to attend any such Arafat-engineered conclave.

The rebels say they are confident they can block him. They contend that Mr. Arafat lacks the two-thirds of the 384 delegates required to call a council meeting, and note that Israel is said to have rejected Egypt's plea that 180 delegates from the West Bank and Gaza be allowed to attend.

Any such meeting held before tempers abate appears likely to split the PLO irremediably, an outcome some Palestinian analysts think Mr. Arafat would welcome as a necessary step before he can negotiate meaningfully with Jordan.

Such a prospect does not seem to have disturbed Syria, which appears to have little to show for driving Mr. Arafat out of Tripoli and into the arms of two of its main rivals, Egypt and Jordan.

"Asked about the possibility of a lasting split in the PLO, a high-ranking Syrian Foreign Ministry official said he had been told, 'We have two rival branches of the Ba'ath Party ruling in Syria and Iraq, so why not two PLOs?'" — Washington Post.

## 'Haddad's death unlikely to change events'

**BEIRUT (R) —** The death of Israeli-backed militia commander Saad Haddad, Israel's most reliable ally in South Lebanon, is unlikely to have much effect on the course of events there, Lebanese military sources said Sunday.

They noted that Major Haddad's "Army of Free Lebanon" has operated normally since ill health forced Maj. Haddad to hand over temporary command to his deputy, Sharbel Barakat, in October.

Maj. Haddad, who died of cancer in his southern hometown of Marjayoun Saturday, was completely dependent on Israeli support and had little political weight outside his original zone of influence along Israel's northern border, they said.

The "Army of Free Lebanon" has not yet appointed a successor to Maj. Haddad, though Israeli television said Saturday night that under the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement signed last May 17 Col. Elias Khaliil would eventually head the militia and incorporate it into the Lebanese army.

The Lebanese army spokesman Saturday denied there was any such agreement with Col. Khaliil, a regular army officer who served with Maj. Haddad in the 1960s before the "Army of Free Lebanon" broke with the army command in Beirut.

Under the May 17 agreement "the existing local units" — its term for Maj. Haddad's militia — would join auxiliary army units and serve with regular Lebanese army troops in a 4,300-strong "territorial brigade."

The agreement has never been ratified by Lebanon and is now at the centre of a dispute between the Lebanese government and its right-wing Christian allies on the one hand and Syria and its Lebanese allies on the other.

If Israel withdrew from the south unilaterally, the Lebanese government would try to send in regular army units without coordinating the move with Maj. Haddad's border militia, the Lebanese military sources said.

If the Lebanese army failed to deploy in time, other forces in the South would probably be strong enough to drive the "Army of Free Lebanon" back to the border strip, Western military experts said.

Maj. Haddad's militia has fewer than 1,000 fighting men and has failed to make much political impact in those parts of the south into which it expanded after Israel's June 1982 invasion.

In a statement published in the independent Beirut daily *Al Nahar* Sunday, the "Army of Free Lebanon" said Maj. Haddad's body would lie in state at a youth club in Marjayoun Sunday while

his family and militia colleagues received condolences.

The funeral procession Monday will start from Maj. Haddad's military headquarters, Marjayoun Barracks, and end at the Greek Catholic Church of St. Peter in the town, it added.

The "Army of Free Lebanon" would observe seven days' mourning and flags would fly at half-mast at all their barracks, it said.

Maj. Haddad's death was widely regretted by right-wing Christian leaders in Beirut. The government and leftist and Muslim groups made no statements.

Former President Camille Chamoun, head of the right-wing "Lebanese Front" said Maj. Haddad was a noble officer whose death was a grave loss to the nation.

"He leaves a great vacuum which we will have real trouble in filling," he added.

Pierre Gemayel, father of President Amin Gemayel and founder of the right-wing Falangist Party, described the late major as an honourable and patriotic officer who was not to blame for the course he had followed.

Maj. Haddad received a dishonourable discharge from the army after he declared independence for his border strip in 1974 but 10 days before he died Lebanon's State Consultative Council ruled that the army should reinstate him.

## 70,000 Israeli workers go on strike

**TEL AVIV (R) —** More than 70,000 government employees went on strike Sunday as Israelis awaited publication of December cost-of-living figures expected to show that inflation in 1983 was a record 180 per cent.

Civil servants closed government offices for two hours, hospital workers did not prepare meals and state radio broadcasts were restricted to hourly news bulletins in the move to win compensation for wage erosion.

Thousands of local council employees have not received their December wages. Clerks in the Interior and Social Welfare Ministries have been staging go-slows to back demands for pay increases.

The Civil Servants' Union has said the \$300 monthly salary paid to state employees in low grades is unacceptable.

The 20,000 employees of the

state-owned railroad and 4,500 postal workers also stayed away from work Sunday. Postal workers have said their salaries, which can be as little as 15,000 shekels (\$130) a month, are the lowest paid to government employees.

The Bureau of Statistics was due to announce later the December increase in the consumer price index, which the Finance Ministry predicted would be 12 to 15 per cent.

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## Iraq orders registration for military service

**BAGHDAD (R) —** The Iraqi government Sunday ordered all 18-year-old males to register for military service as the official media predicted a new Iranian offensive.

A government notice in the Al Iraq daily newspaper said all males born in 1966 were required to report to conscription offices by May 1.

The Iranian regime, rejecting all peace appeals and insisting on continuing the war, is now preparing for a new aggression on our borders," said the ruling Baath Party newspaper.

It did not say where it expected Iran, at war with Iraq since September 1980, to mount an offensive, but diplomats said Tehran was concentrating large numbers of troops along its southwestern border with Iraq.

Iraq's response to any new Iranian thrust would be a counter-attack aimed at putting "an end to the bloody aggressive regime in Tehran," the government newspaper *Al Jumhuriya* said.

The ruling Baath Party organ, *Al Thawra*, Sunday repeated previous Iraqi threats to respond to any new offensive "by striking selected Iranian targets, vital to Iraq's interests."

Diplomats here said such warnings could imply Baghdad's intention to retaliate by attacking Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg,

## Collapse of Chad talks adds to OAU's troubles

By Andrew Hill

Reuter

**NAIROBI —** Successive failures by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to solve the Western Sahara dispute and Chad's civil war could spell trouble for its 20th anniversary summit in Guinea in June, diplomats said Sunday.

"It could be more of a wake than a party the way things are going," commented one diplomat after attempts to hold Chad peace talks in Addis Ababa last week were abandoned.

The meeting's failure to start because of differences over protocol followed a similar upset in Addis Ababa last September when the OAU could not get Morocco and guerrillas of the Polisario Sahara Independence Movement to negotiate a ceasefire and a referendum in the Western Sahara.

In the past two years the OAU has nearly broken down because of rifts over Chad and the Western Sahara and it appears no nearer settling either problem, the diplomats said.

African leaders see the summit as a milestone in modern African history and the session is expected to express concern over southern Africa, apartheid (racial segregation in South Africa), Namibia (South West Africa) and Africa's economic ills.

Two attempts to hold the 19th summit in Libya in 1982 failed to get a quorum because of opposing views by so-called progressives and moderates over the Western

Sahara and Chad.

The progressives back the Polisario and some support Chadian rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei. Diplomats said that unless there is progress on the Sahara dispute at least, the Guinea meeting could face the same fate.

But they said the failures led to a spirit of compromise among African leaders allowing the 19th summit to be held at its third attempt in Addis Ababa last June.

There should be a first indication of the mood of African countries next month at the annual OAU budgetary session, usually attended by foreign ministers, in Addis Ababa.

This meeting, which also fixes a summit date, has taken on more significance since a session in 1982 at which the Polisario became the OAU's 51st member in a disputed administrative move.

A 15-month-long crisis began which ended only when the Polisario decided not to attend the 19th summit last June, clearing the way for its moderate opponents to attend.

The Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) said its withdrawal applied only to the 19th summit, and all eyes will be on the conference hall name plates in Addis Ababa next month to see if the SADR intends to take part.

"I'm sure they will be there," one east African foreign minister said privately at the weekend. "Their decision applied to the 19th summit alone."

In what was seen as a trade-off by moderates to progressives for

securing withdrawal of the Polisario, the June OAU summit "exhorted" Morocco to negotiate with the Polisario over the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony ruled by Rabat, and hold a referendum on self-determination before the end of 1983.

But at a meeting in Addis Ababa last September, Morocco refused outright to talk to its adversaries, who it says are Algerian-backed mercenaries, and the referendum was not held.

This, the east African foreign minister said, would put the progressive camp in a strong position to argue that the SADR should take part because Morocco defied the wishes of the OAU.

The foreign minister, whose country supports the SADR, said many neutral and moderate states would take part in talks attended by the SADR because of Moroccan "intransigence."

The SADR is already recognised by 28 states, six short of the required 34-nation quorum, but Polisario spokesmen are confident it will get the required number of supporters.

Diplomats said Morocco's King Hassan might organise a referendum himself before May to head off his critics.

But this would not please the Polisario because the OAU called for a poll under OAU and United Nations auspices. It could also create deep divisions in Guinea whose president, Ahmad Sekou Toure, is one of the king's staunchest supporters.

The impact of the Chad crisis on

the Guinea summit could depend as much on what happens on the battlefield between now and June as in the conference hall, diplomats said.

The arrival of 2,500 French troops in July to back the pro-Western government of Hissene Habre has cut Chad into a rebel-held north and government-run centre and south.

French President Francois Mitterrand is known to want to end the expensive French presence in Chad and Paris has already expressed its disappointment at the collapse of last week's talks between Goukouni's rebels and the Chad government.

Mr. Habre refused to bow to French pressure to attend the talks, saying Mr. Goukouni had been given a welcome tantamount to that afforded to a head of state. France could still put pressure on Mr. Habre, diplomats said, as any withdrawal of its troops could leave a vacuum for another southward drive by Mr. Goukouni's rebels.

Mr. Habre's government attended the 19th summit uncontested except by Libya, Mr. Goukouni's ally, but many OAU states feel a long-term solution to the seemingly endless civil war in Chad should be negotiated.

There is a growing feeling that the OAU should change. "It has no power to enforce its resolutions, no mechanism for censorship, and the consensus on which it has existed for 20 years is clearly slipping away," a Western diplomat said.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

23:00 News Summary  
24:00 News Headlines

### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran  
18:00 Children's Programme  
18:30 Buck Rogers  
19:00 Programmes review  
19:30 Local Programme  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Arabic Series  
21:00 Local Comedy  
21:30 Arabic Variety  
22:15 News in Arabic  
23:10 News in Arabic

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:30 Comedy: Buffalo Bill  
21:00 Documentary: Inside China  
22:00 News in English  
22:15 Hart to Hart: Straight Through the Hart

### RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM, 90 MHz, FM  
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 News Desk  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:30 News Summary  
09:00 Morning Show  
09:30 News Summary  
10:00 Pop Session  
10:30 News Summary  
11:00 Pop Session  
11:30 News Summary  
12:00 Pop Session  
12:30 News Summary  
13:00 Pop Session  
13:30 News Summary  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:30 Instrumentals  
16:45 Old Favourites  
17:00 Classical Show Case  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 Sports Round-up  
18:30 Arabian Nights  
19:00 Newsdesk  
19:30 Date with the Star  
20:00 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:30 News Summary

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

### 06:00 Newsdesk

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Painter of Signs 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 Arabic Series: Rhythms and Blues 07:45 Personal Impact 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Just a Minute 09:00 World News 09:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Arthur Rubinstein 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music: Now 12:15 Short Story 12:30 Rock Salad 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 Arts of the Five Towns 13:30 Talking about Music 14:00 Newsdesk 14:15 Jazz Score 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Country Style 15:45 A Matter for Debate 16:30 The Tone Poets 17:00 World News 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 A Talent to Amuse 18:30 A Sense of Place 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 Just a Minute 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 The Rules of War 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Market Report 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sporting International 23:00 News U.K. 23:15 Arts of the Five Towns 23:30 Rock Salad 24:00 World News 00:05 Newsdesk 00:20 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 A Talent to Amuse 01:30 Jazz Score

### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1200, SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour, news summaries, daily business report, science and health, sports reports, VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups, documentary analysis, viewpoints, features 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

### EXHIBITION

\* "Orientalists" original paintings, at the Alia Art Gallery.

### VIDEO

\* Video programme at 4:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

### MUSIC

\* Music programme at 7:30 at French Cultural Centre.

### VIDEO

\* Narrating the history of USA at 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. at American Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267

American Centre 44371

American Cultural Library 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Rules of War 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45

Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45

Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45

Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45

Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45

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Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club, Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 24590

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubdeh, 37440

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757

Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 41559

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331

### PRAYER TIMES

05:14 (Sunrise) Shaur

11:45 (Sunset) Dhur

14:35 Asr

16:56 Maghreb

18:18 Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 53250, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

07:00 Cairo (EA)

08:05 Aqaba (RJ)

09:00 Abu Dhabi (RJ)

09:30 Jeddah (RJ)

09:45 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)



## Chinese parliamentary team leaves for home

AMMAN (Petra) — A Chinese parliamentary delegation Sunday wound up a visit to Jordan and left for home. During the visit, the delegation members held talks with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi and other officials to review bilateral cooperation and discuss latest Middle East developments.

The delegation also visited economic and tourist centres in the country.

In a pre-departure statement, the delegation leader, Wang Ran

Zhong, reiterated China's total support for the Palestinian people's right to self determination.

He also expressed his admiration for Jordan's progress in all fields.

"Undoubtedly King Hussein's visit to China has contributed to further bolstering relations and understanding between the two countries," Mr. Zhong said.

The delegation was seen off by parliament members and China's Ambassador to Jordan Huang Shixie.

## Sahab second phase contract award imminent

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) will next week sign an agreement with an engineering firm for the preparation of feasibility studies, and designs of the second stage of the Sahab Industrial Estate (SIE), according to Dr. Fayez Suheimat, JIEC director.

He said that work on the second stage will start early in 1985.

The first stage of the SIE has

been completed and it will formally be opened in the spring, Mr. Suheimat said.

He said that at least 37 industrial investors have pledged to start business enterprises in the new estate and at least 10 factories have already started operations and actual production.

The whole project is expected to be built on an area of 253 hectares, Mr. Fayez said.

## Talks focus on links with Qatar television

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian-Qatari cooperation in television affairs was discussed Sunday between Jordan Television Director Mohammad Kamal and Mane' Al Hajiri, director of Qatar Television.

They discussed in particular the bilateral exchange of news, ex-

ertise and feature programmes.

Mr. Hajiri arrived in Amman Saturday accompanied by a senior aide to discuss with Mr. Kamal and other officials cooperation between Qatar and Jordan in television affairs.

He is due to leave for Cairo Monday.

## Saudi fund director here

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Director of the Saudi Fund for Development's administration board Mohammad Al Suqair arrived here Sunday morning on an official visit to Jordan, during which

he will sign a loan agreement to support the vocational secondary schools project in Jordan.

Sheikh Suqair will meet a number of officials, and visit projects which the fund helps to finance.



Students from the University of Jordan Sunday help celebrate Arbor Day by planting tree saplings and small shrubs in the Amman area (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Seminar debates Arab monetary links

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day seminar on the scope of international monetary development and inter-Arab monetary co-operation in the 1980s, resumed its sessions Sunday and debated two research papers.

The first paper, presented by the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi, dealt with promoting Arab monetary co-operation in the indirect financing of trade among Arab countries.

The second paper was presented by minister of Industry and

Trade and Tourism, Dr. Jawad Al Anani, which dealt with the role of monetary co-operation in supporting the balances of payments in various Arab countries.

In its evening session, the seminar discussed a third paper presented by Dr. Samir Al Maqdisi from the American University of Beirut and which dealt with the workings of Arab financial co-ordination in practice.

The seminar Monday will hold a final working session to discuss a paper on developing Arab financial markets with the purpose of

supporting Arab financial and monetary co-operation.

Meanwhile delegations participating in the seminar Sunday visited the University of Jordan where they were briefed on its development and future plans.

The seminar, which was inaugurated Saturday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, is being organised by the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) in co-operation with the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) and the Central Bank of Jordan.

## Sharif Zaid meets Bramall

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Sunday morning received Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, chief of staff of the British armed forces and the accompanying delegation.

The audience was attended by senior armed forces officers and British ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick.

At the end of the meeting Sharif Zaid and Sir Edwin exchanged presents.

## Chamber body discusses despatch of trade missions

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive council of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Sunday held a meeting at the federation's headquarters during which they discussed a number of commercial issues.

They also discussed sending economic missions, which represent the federation and businessmen, to Pakistan, Tunisia and Malta to meet businessmen and officials in these countries to promote trade exchange between Jordan and these countries.

Also discussed by the council

were arrangements for the federation's participation in a number of Arab and international activities which include the federation of Arab chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture scheduled to be held in Aden during next February as well as the meetings of the joint Arab-American chambers' councils which will be held in a number of U.S. cities in March.

The executive council also reviewed cooperation with Arab-American chambers of commerce in addition to the federation's activities over the past six months.

## Jordan marks Arbor Day

By Anne Counsell  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At least 11,000 tree and shrub saplings were planted in Jordan Sunday marking the official occasion of Arbor Day.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan deputised for His Majesty King Hussein in attending the major celebration at the gardens of Al Fateh Mosque on the eastern outskirts of Amman where he planted and watered a tree.

Those attending the celebration followed suit and planted trees in the garden.

They included Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and other officials and high-ranking army officers as well as Arab and foreign ambassadors and representatives of various organisations concerned with agriculture.

After the tree-planting celebration, Prince Hassan toured the old mosque and inspected the restoration work being carried out there.

He was briefed by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh on the progress of work.

Children welcome Queen

Also to mark Arbor Day, Her Majesty Queen Noor attended a celebration at Al Hashimi Al Junubi district, organised by the Jordanian Women Association in

cooperation with Amman Municipality.

Queen Noor planted a tree at the selected site of "the children's garden" in the district. At hand to welcome the Queen were the mayor, municipality officials and hundreds of cheering young children who watched the Queen plant the shrub in the centre of the playground.

As the Queen left the site, the children thronged around her car and ran alongside it cheering and waving as she was driven away.

Other events also took place all over the country to mark Arbor Day with schools, universities and other institutions taking part in tree-planting celebrations.

Amman Municipality held a celebration near Al Hashimi Al Junubi Bridge, as well as others in the Ain Ghazal and Marka districts as well as at the main cemetery, and in Ras Al Ain, Jabal Al Akhdar, Abdali, Wadi Saqra and Jabal Amman.

At the Sahab Industrial Estate, to the south of Amman, school children, plus scouts and guides took part in planting trees on a 64 dunum area of land.

In Salt, officials and directors of government departments took part in similar celebrations. According to the Salt Agriculture department a total of 87,000 saplings will be planted in the course of the current season.

In Mafrqa, the agriculture department has made available 486,000 forest saplings and 47,000 fruit trees to be planted in a total of 2,200 dunums of land.

At the University of Jordan, students took part alongside staff in planting trees on the campus while in Irbid an official tree-planting celebration was held in which the mayor and key local figures took part.

The agriculture department in Irbid has made provisions for planting 4,000 dunums with trees, and 100,000 forest saplings together with 50,000 fruit trees which are to be planted by citizens in the governorate.

In Ramtha and Jerash similar tree-planting celebrations were held which were attended by officials and citizens. In Madaba, a total of 52,000 saplings are to be planted by public and private institutions, according to the department of agriculture there.

Ghaleb Abu Orabi, head of forestry at the Ministry of Agriculture, said that, since the first celebration of Arbor Day celebrated in Jordan in 1939 under the patronage of the late King Abdullah, approximately 95 million trees had been planted in the country.

Mohammad Bashir, the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, commented to the Jordan Times that the celebration of Arbor Day was an important part of beautifying the countryside and making people more aware of their environment.

Dr. Bashir said that the patronage of these events by His Majesty King Hussein and members of the Royal Family emphasised its importance.

## Tawjihi exams begin

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 47,000 students Sunday sat for the first semester exam of The General Secondary Certificate (Tawjihi) examinations which lasts for nine days.

Director of exams at the Ministry of Education, Dr. Ahmad Bashairah, said that of these students, 59 per cent are in the literary stream, 31 per cent in the scientific stream, five per cent in

the commerce stream and three per cent in the vocational stream while the rest belong to the nursing, postal, hotel and agricultural streams.

Dr. Bashairah added that 14,770 male and female students sat for the exam after studying privately.

Meanwhile, director-general of Amman education department and his assistants, Sunday toured the exam halls in Jabal Hussein, Sweileh, Jabal Amman, Al Ashrafieh and Mahatta and inspected the progress of exams.

## JCO to build houses for press

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-general of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, Hassan Al Nabulsi, has agreed to the registration of cooperative housing society for journalists, registered with Jordanian Journalists Association.

The association will be known as "The Cooperative Press and Editors Housing Association" and will benefit those who did not benefit from first and second stages of housing projects.

## French mission visits valley

AMMAN (Petra) — Members of the visiting French technical and economic mission Sunday visited the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), and were briefed by its deputy president, Dr. Fahad Al Nator on its activities in developing the Jordan Valley and the Wadi Araba region.

Dr. Nator also explained the JVA role in developing agriculture, water resources, and dams and rural developing projects including housing, cities planning, agricultural, roads, schools, health clinics, electricity and drinking water for the villages. They later toured JVA irrigation and modern agriculture projects in the southern valley.

## New projects, management structure to ensure optimal use of scarce water resources, says directorate head

By Anne Counsell  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The management of available water resources is a key issue in ensuring adequate supplies of water for domestic, industrial and agricultural use and to meet the needs of the country," according to Dr. Ahmad Keilani, director of the Water Resource Studies Directorate at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

Dr. Keilani said that demands for water are increasing due to the rising population, and the development of agriculture and industry, and that in order to meet these demands proper management of our limited supply is essential to avoid wastage and depletion.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Keilani outlined the activities and current projects at the NRA to ensure the continued supply of water.

The departments within the Water Resources Directorate (WRD) cover all aspects of water resources. One of these is the Ground Water Studies Division which deals with exploration studies, mapping, drilling, data analysis and management to make sure that discharge does not exceed recharge which would otherwise lead to depletion.

The second division is concerned with surface water and it monitors the hydrological cycle in Jordan, recording the distribution, intensity and quantity of rainfall and also how this water is diverted into run-off, and gauges the base flow of wadis, rivers, and springs quantitatively.

Another aspect is the qualitative analysis of water samples taken from various sources which are chemically tested in the water laboratory. In addition, the management department compiles the hydrologic data and, using parameters and models, makes predictions about the behaviour of water basins at different rates of production in order to meet demands for water.

The recent acquisition of a vast water data bank computer has enabled the calibration, compilation and analysis of data for use as an effective planning tool, said Dr. Keilani.

Dr. Keilani went on to say that the same model of computer has been used by the United States Geological Survey and that the NRA is benefitting by using some

of their programmes. The data bank is part of a joint United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Jordanian project called: "The ground water assistance project for North Jordan," he added.

Dr. Keilani said that priority was given to the assessment of ground water supplies in the northern part of Jordan extending to south Amman, because this area consumes 85 per cent of the total demand for water due to the high density of population in the Amman, Zarqa and Irbid regions. In addition, 80 per cent of the country's water resources are concentrated in this area, he said, warranting a large scale project.

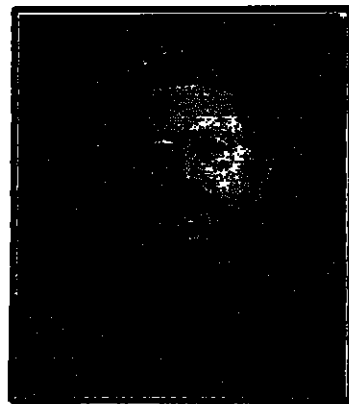
Dr. Keilani said that USAID are contributing \$5 million for equipment, advisors and training while the Jordanian contribution is \$4 million. The equipment includes large drilling rigs for deep aquifers as the more shallow areas have already been exploited.

Dr. Keilani mentioned other important projects, including the provision of water for the extraction of oil from shale where the requirement of water is estimated at 23 million cubic metres per year for the process. Wells are being drilled in the area to the east of Karak, where the shale is concentrated, as pilot studies for the scheme to determine the water resources and its distribution.

He also said that the possibility of building surface dams is also being studied, with a quantitative analysis to ensure a reliable source of water. These are still at the feasibility plans stage which includes the evaluation of resources, as water is a limiting factor in its implementation.

Another major project that Dr. Keilani mentioned was the artificial water recharge scheme, a pilot plan to save flood waters in the winter to use when required in the drier months of summer. The flood waters are discharged into the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley in addition to being overspilled from the King Talal Dam, resulting in wastage.

Dr. Keilani said that studies have been made for the construction of a rock dam to hold flood water, computed at between one point two and two million cubic metres per year, which is at present being lost in this area, being allowed to drain away. Dr.



Ahmad Keilani

Keilani said that the pilot project aims to utilise the surface water behind the dam by injecting the water through special wells, returning it to the water table which would improve the quality of the available ground water in addition to compensating for mismanagement.

The over pumping of water led to depletion and a deterioration in quality in the Duhail area where the pilot scheme is being tried out. Dr. Keilani continued, saying that the dam along Wadi Argebe was constructed in September 1983 as a way of trying to prevent the dissipation of water into bowls where it then evaporates and is wasted.

He said that observation wells have been drilled around the injection well to monitor the behaviour of the injected water and its effect on the water table to determine the rate of injection. One of the problems associated with the injection of flood water is the silt and sediment suspended in it, and, Dr. Keilani said, if this silted water was pumped into aquifers it could lead to blockages. This likelihood is being minimised by allowing the silt to settle behind the dam. In addition, he said, water will enter the dam from the bottom to minimise the problem and, that a system of automatic pumps will prevent spillage by starting automatically when the water reaches a certain level along with flow meters and two pumps that work in parallel or alone depending on the amount of water.

Dr. Keilani said that the injected water will move to other wells downstream which will benefit, and that the project should be implemented this season following the awarding of the contracts for the pumps. The pump specifications and designs will

ensure the pumping of the water within 90 days to minimise evaporation, he said.

On top of these projects, there are several ongoing schemes including the National Water Resources Master Plan which is updated every year with data for planning, he said. This includes ground water studies all over Jordan with drilling programmes, meteorological studies and quantitative investigations.

Also, Dr. Keilani said, there are joint ventures with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to utilise wind power and solar energy for the pumping of water. He said that the applications are limited to selected wells because depth is a limiting factor.

The wind power project began in 1982 as a pilot project with the NRA supplying data on well selection, meteorological data and environmental information, he said. Dr. Keilani said that both the solar and wind powered wells could be used effectively in remote areas as little maintenance is required and that energy could be stored in batteries for a secure energy source. It is still a pilot project but could be extended, he said, following the collection of long term data in different seasons.

Dr. Keilani said that the Water Resources Directorate will become a part of the water authority which will act as an umbrella to unify water supply on a national scale.

The new water authority was established by a royal decree and will commence operations on January 15 when the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority and the Water Supply Corporation will be grouped together, with the water department of the Jordan Valley Authority and the WRD of the NRA to be included at a later date.

Dr. Keilani said this will be an integrated system with the WRD supplying the data of available water resources for the projects. He also said that the projects of the WRD would still continue under the new water authority which will cover all aspects of planning, water supply, applications and construction connected with water with financing from water tariffs and the government.

Dr. Keilani also mentioned that a Higher Water Council would be

established with representatives from ministries connected with water, such as the ministries of agriculture, environment, health and industry, as well as municipalities and that the supreme head of this council would be the

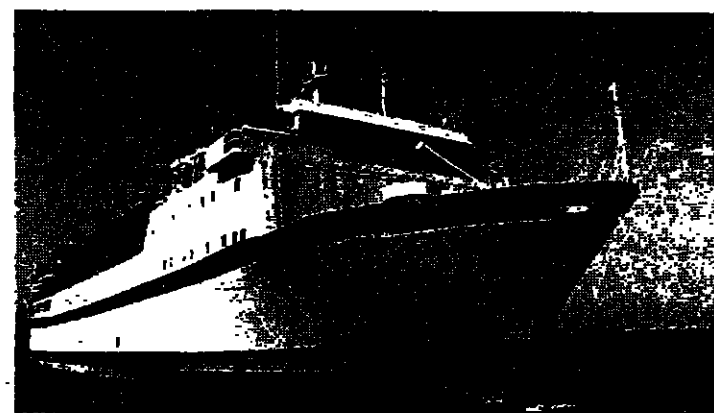
prime minister.

Dr. Keilani concluded by saying that he felt this was a move to fully utilise one of Jordan's most important limited resources and to avoid wastage through improved management of water.

EL ARISH

EL TOR

El Arish & El Tor schedule from 16/1/1984 to 29/4/1984



January: EL TOR 16/1/1984 Monday  
EL TOR 18/1/1984 Wednesday  
EL ARISH 20/1/1984 Friday  
EL ARISH 22/1/1984 Sunday  
EL ARISH 24/1/1984 Tuesday  
EL TOR 26/1/1984 Thursday  
EL TOR 28/1/1984 Saturday  
EL TOR 30/1/1984 Monday

February: EL ARISH 01/2/1984 Wednesday  
EL ARISH 03/2/1984 Friday  
EL ARISH 05/2/1984 Sunday  
EL TOR 07/2/1984 Tuesday  
EL TOR 09/2/1984 Thursday  
EL TOR 11/2/1984 Saturday  
EL ARISH 13/2/1984 Monday  
EL ARISH 15/2/1984 Wednesday  
EL ARISH 17/2/1984 Friday  
EL TOR 19/2/1984 Sunday  
EL TOR 21/2/1984 Tuesday  
EL TOR 23/2/1984 Thursday  
EL ARISH 25/2/1984 Saturday  
EL ARISH 27/2/1984 Monday  
EL ARISH 29/2/1984 Wednesday

March: EL TOR 02/3/1984 Friday  
EL TOR 04/3/1984 Sunday  
EL TOR 07/3/1984 Wednesday  
EL TOR 09/3/1984 Friday  
EL TOR 12/3/1984 Monday  
EL TOR 14/3/1984 Wednesday  
EL ARISH 15/3/1984 Thursday  
EL ARISH 17/3/1984 Saturday  
EL ARISH 20/3/1984 Tuesday  
EL ARISH 22/3/1984 Thursday  
EL ARISH 24/3/1984 Saturday  
EL ARISH 27/3/1984 Tuesday  
EL ARISH 29/3/1984 Thursday  
EL TOR 30/3/1984 Friday

April: EL TOR 04/4/1984 Wednesday  
EL TOR 06/4/1984 Friday  
EL TOR 08/4/1984 Sunday  
EL ARISH 09/4/1984 Monday  
EL ARISH 11/4/1984 Wednesday  
EL TOR 14/4/1984 Saturday  
EL ARISH 18/4/1984 Wednesday  
EL ARISH 20/4/1984 Friday  
EL ARISH 23/4/1984 Monday  
EL ARISH 25/4/1984 Wednesday  
EL ARISH 27/4/1984 Friday  
EL TOR 29/4/1984 Sunday

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## What incentive?

BEFORE hopes are raised further that Yasser Arafat's moderate leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation will pursue a more political line in the quest for a Palestinian settlement in the post-Tripoli era, a simple question has to be asked: What incentive, if any, does the PLO leader have in order to recommend to his movement the adoption of a more moderate Palestinian stance?

The question may be a bit simplistic, but clearly it has no easy answers. If the Palestinians would ever want to join an American-led peace campaign, the PLO would have to sell its birthright for no return; being insistent — and rightly so — on its role as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the organisation is therefore unlikely to agree to an American peace plan. If the Palestinians would think of, or even suggest, a mutual and simultaneous recognition of Israel, they might expect to reap some political benefits from the move; but would Israel ever accept such a compromise, especially when the U.S. is completely backing its obstinacy on the pledge never to recognise the PLO?

Some would argue that it is not really a matter of choice for the PLO to hold on to its covenant or present policies vis-a-vis Israel and the United States, nor is it a question of incentives, but one of political survival for the Palestinians and their representative organisation at the present. And, then, the objective of freeing the occupied territories is in itself great enough to have the PLO join in the search for a solution anyway, others might say.

So, as much as it is legitimate to expect the PLO leaders, moderate and otherwise, continually to affirm their commitment to armed struggle against the Israelis, there will even be more difficult choices to make, particularly on how best to continue the political struggle at this very difficult stage.

In such a complex situation, it is perfectly understandable that the PLO has not so far adopted a clear-cut, or dramatic, position on the question of a settlement with Israel. And it is on this basis that we expect chairman Arafat and his moderate colleagues not to change their line on the issue so long as current circumstances are not changed.

That is not to say Arafat will not find anything to talk about when he makes his expected visit to Jordan soon. On the contrary, if there is any chance of making progress towards solving the Palestinian problem, the key to it should be found here. Where, how, and when will of course be the subject of extensive debate.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Settlement stumbling block

IN HIS interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation Crown Prince Hassan pointed out that a settlement of the Arab-Zionist conflict can only be solved if Israel stops building settlements and declares clearly that Arab lands under its occupation are a subject for negotiation. He also confirmed that no peace moves can be made without a U.S. commitment to achieve a just and durable peace. Jordan realises more than any other country that the core of the Middle East issue is the land which Israel is occupying and realises too that Israel's refusal to give up the land for peace remains the stumbling block that obstructs the achievement of any peaceful settlement.

Israel's continued occupation of Arab land has been the real cause of much suffering and destruction to the people of this region and their property. Therefore, as Crown Prince Hassan said, Jordan, which holds legal responsibility for the West Bank, should play its role to achieve peace and has called for the resumption of parliamentary life in the country with the hope of arriving at a formula with the Palestinians on the future status of the West Bank. Prince Hassan was careful also to point out that the re-convening of parliament has nothing to do with the representation of the Palestinians which remains the sole responsibility of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

### Al Dustour: Peace door still open

IT WAS in order to maintain the legal status of the occupied West Bank that Jordan called for the resumption of parliamentary life and a reconvening of parliament which represents both banks of the River Jordan. This was clearly pointed out in Crown Prince Hassan's interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation telecast Saturday. He said that Jordan is keen to keep the doors open for the establishment of peace, and seeks a U.S. commitment for arriving at that peace. But he said that Israel has to stop building its settlements on Arab lands and has to declare that it will negotiate with the Arabs over the future of the West Bank in order to pave the way for peace.

All the talk he said by Israel for peace is aimed at misleading world public opinion and reflects a clear disregard for U.N. Security Council resolution 242. The United States, he said, has a major responsibility as a superpower towards achieving peace in the region, but the Arabs themselves have to act speedily in order to end Israel's 16 years of occupation of their land.

### Sawt Al Shaab: All problems important

A HOST of complicated issues await the Islamic summit conference opening in Morocco Monday. The Arab World has several issues on the agenda of the summit including the Palestine problem, the situation in Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war. But such problems should by no means prevent the Arab World from helping other Islamic nations to solve their own problems, like the Afghanistan issue.

The Arab World is rich with resources and should be expected to do something to help others rather than just burdening other Islamic nations with problems and complaints. The Arab leaders should therefore adopt a positive attitude and play a constructive role towards solving other Islamic nations' problems in addition to the Arab nation's. The many challenges that confront the Arab and Islamic Worlds could have easily been settled had all the participants shown more solidarity and had they mobilised their efforts and resources for achieving their goals.

# Limited options for U.S. retaliation to 'Iranian attacks' in Lebanon A lot of evidence but no smoking pistol

By Jeffrey Antevil  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has found its options sharply limited as it considers how to respond to evidence alleged to link Iran with a wide-ranging campaign of guerrilla attacks against the U.S. and its allies.

High-ranking Iran analysts in the administration said there was strong circumstantial evidence linking the Tehran government to groups which have bombed the U.S. Marine headquarters in Lebanon and other targets in recent months.

"We have a lot of evidence but we don't have smoking pistol," one said, explaining U.S. reluctance to retaliate militarily against Iranian territory or forces.

This official and others said the administration was seriously concerned about the implications of officially-sponsored guerrilla attacks and was weighing a wide range of options.

But they said few of these appeared practicable except for extra defensive measures which are al-

ready being taken by the Marines in Lebanon and in other U.S. installations abroad.

"The world is going to see a good deal more of this stuff," one official said, referring to the unsightly concrete barriers that have sprung up in front of the White House and some other public buildings in Washington.

"Terrorism is not going to go away. In fact, it is probably on the upswing," he said.

The officials said other groups besides those with Iranian ties were involved in the latest upsurge in international guerrilla violence.

A shadowy organisation calling itself Islamic Jihad (holy war) claimed responsibility for the bloodiest and most widely-publicised recent incidents, including the suicide truck bombing of U.S. Marine headquarters in Lebanon on Oct. 23.

Publicly, U.S. officials have avoided directly blaming Iran's radical Islamic government itself for attacks like the Marine bombing and the blast last April at the U.S. embassy in Beirut, which between them killed more than 250 Ame-

ricans.

But Mr. Reagan last month cited evidence of "a force particularly of Iranians in Lebanon that numbers up to 1,000 who are all willing to sacrifice their lives in a kamikaze attack."

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has publicly blamed Syrian-backed Iranians for the recent attacks, and the Pentagon commission that investigated the Marine bombing accused Iran and Syria of "at least indirect involvement in this incident."

Warning in its report last month of an increasing threat from "state-sponsored terrorism," the commission referred to "Iranian-inspired terrorism" and added: "Iranian operatives in Lebanon are in the business of killing Americans."

None of these public statements directly blamed the Iranian government.

But, speaking privately, administration officials said the evidence of official involvement was strong and credible.

The Iranian government is "clearly supportive of the use of

terrorism as a political instrument," one said.

The officials refused to go into specifics, but said they would not dispute press reports saying hundreds of guerrillas were being trained in Iran and Iranian planes had flown over the U.S. fleet in the Gulf, raising Pentagon fears of suicide air attacks.

The Pentagon commission on the Marine bombing said the administration should "develop a broad range of appropriate military responses to terrorism ... along with political and diplomatic actions."

But the officials said that in the absence of hard evidence of official Iranian involvement, the administration had ruled out military actions such as pre-emptive raids on terrorist training sites or airfields in Iran.

Before taking such steps "you have to be certain you exactly are the people involved," one said.

The officials said another option, economic retaliation against Iran, also appeared to be of limited value.

Officially-sanctioned U.S. trade

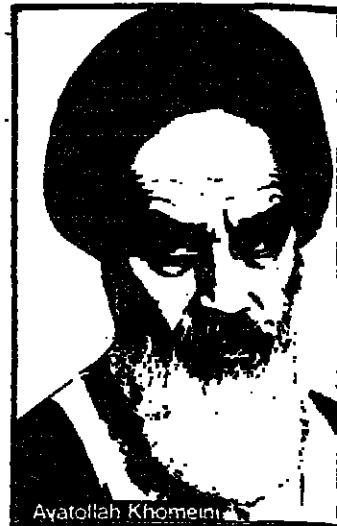
with Iran is very small, they said, and an embargo, in addition to violating the 1981 embassy hostage release agreement, was likely to be circumvented by American businessmen and ignored by Washington's allies.

The U.S. embassy hostages were freed three years ago this month after being held for 444 days by followers of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

One option that is being pursued by Washington is improving relations with Iraq, which has been at war with Iran for more than three years.

But the officials said this included only such things as U.S. readiness to restore diplomatic ties if Baghdad is willing and "moral support" for Iraq's effort to raise funds by selling more oil to the West.

They said the administration was not considering lifting a ban on arms sales to both Iraq and Iran imposed when their war began, and one official, denying press reports, said: "We would not characterise our actions as a tilt toward Iraq."



"We don't see a victory of either as being in Western or our own interests," he added.

Another official, conceding that U.S. options were severely limited, said suicide attacks carried out by Iranian Shi'ite Muslims were particularly difficult to combat because "sacrifice and martyrdom is an article of faith for them."



## Military opposed to Betancur's leniency

By Jose Antonio Mantilla  
Reuter

BOGOTA — Colombian President Belisario Betancur's bid to convince guerrillas in his country to lay down arms had run into growing opposition from the armed forces.

Strong statements by army generals have questioned the success of his 1982 amnesty programme, dropping charges against guerrillas who were willing to lay down their arms.

Some 1,000 guerrillas took advantage of the amnesty. Another 5,500 have remained under arms in four main groups, two of which have been negotiating with the peace commission.

But the army and members of the powerful conservative establishment, opponents of the amnesty from the start, are now calling for an end to the policy of reconciliation and a switch to one of force.

Colombian cattle ranchers and farmers, easy targets for kidnappers on their remote land, recently sent the president a telegram expressing their concern.

They said the amnesty could not go on forever especially if it benefited those subversive groups who continued constant kid-

nappings and killings in the countryside.

The commander of Colombia's armed forces, Gen. Gustavo Matamoros, also criticised the peace effort in a television appearance.

Gen. Matamoros said the armed forces wanted peace, but what he called a "false peace" because that would be the beginning of civil war in Colombia.

Police sources said that last year about 100 people were kidnapped, mostly by guerrilla groups, the highest toll in the last five years. They said 80 were still held by guerrillas.

Mr. Betancur's brother, Jaime Betancur Cuatras, was held for two weeks late last year by the National Liberation Army (ELN). He was released after Cuban President Fidel Castro condemned the kidnapping.

The armed forces said 220 troops and police were killed in combat with guerrillas from August 1982 to August 1983. About 300 guerrillas were killed in the same period.

Mr. Betancur, while on a European tour, met leaders of the 14-19 guerrilla group in Madrid last October in a bid to advance the peace effort.

The 14-19 guerrillas, estimated to have 1,500 members, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the strongest group with 2,000 members, called in late December for a ceasefire as a necessary step towards achieving peace.

The two groups, promising to work together, applauded Mr. Betancur for achieving what they said was some progress in the fight for democracy and social justice.

But Defence Minister Landazabal, responding to the call for a ceasefire and withdrawal from guerrilla-held zones, said: "Now they ask us to withdraw and that we cannot do."

He said the government's amnesty expired last November. From that moment, those who were uniforms and used weapons reserved for the armed forces, were "delinquents," he said.

Gen. Landazabal warned that the peace commission, acting with Mr. Betancur's approval, did not have the legal basis to make pacts with subversive groups.

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## Pakistani PPP: Where to after Benazir's untimely departure?

By Raja Asghar  
Reuter

ISLAMABAD — A question mark hangs over the future of Pakistan's main political party of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto after his daughter unexpectedly left the country on Tuesday.

Benazir Bhutto, a bitter enemy of Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's military government, has led the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) from prison since her mother Nurat Bhutto left for Europe in November 1982 for treatment of suspected lung cancer.

Nusrat became PPP chairman after Mr. Bhutto, toppled by Gen. Zia in a July 1977 military coup, was executed in April 1979 following a murder-conspiracy conviction.

Ms. Benazir, 30, left for Switzerland before dawn on Tuesday after the authorities freed her from a 34-month detention, leaving the question of party leadership in doubt at a crucial stage in its history.

The PPP is the main force in the nine-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) alliance which has been campaigning against the military government since last August.

Ms. Benazir was seen a hardliner against a compromise with Gen. Zia and her departure comes after suggestions by some jailed MRD politicians for a moderate line.

She said in a departure statement that she was leaving for treatment of an ear problem that threatened her with partial loss of hearing and facial paralysis.

Reports in some local newspapers suggested she was being exiled, but official sources denied this.

"Gen. Zia must be a very relieved man today," a veteran journalist here said.

Ms. Benazir's detention has been a source of embarrassment to Gen. Zia and a subject of criticism at home and abroad. Those who appealed for her release included Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi whom Islamabad has accused of interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs.

"Everybody is asking whether she (Benazir) was forced to leave the country or... allowed to proceed abroad for medical treatment," a report in Islamabad's daily The Muslim said.

The prestigious daily Dawn of Karachi said in a report that the development was "bound to have political repercussions" and that the government might find it easier now to seek a settlement with PPP doves.

"However, if the departure means a self-imposed exile or good riddance so far as the government is concerned, it would be greatly unfortunate," the Dawn quoted political observers as saying.

An official spokesman in Islamabad said the government freed Ms. Benazir following an application from her for permission to go abroad for medical treatment.

The spokesman did not agree with local newspaper reports suggesting that more jailed politicians would be freed soon.

But several politicians have made statements asking Gen. Zia to release jailed politicians and announce a clear schedule for national elections.

Gen. Zia, who twice postponed elections since coming to power,



BENAZIR

has now promised to hold the March 1985. His plan has been rejected by the MRD which launched a civil disobedience campaign in mid-August for immediate elections and a restoration of Pakistan's suspended constitution that provides for a Western parliamentary system of government.

Gen. Zia says the parliamentary system does not suit Pakistan and has yet to decide whether to allow political parties, which he banned in 1979, to participate in the elections.

In the past few months the president has held talks with several parties outside the MRD which has refused to compromise and created a stalemate.

The government blamed the PPP for violent demonstrations in the southern province of Sindh during the MRD campaign and Gen. Zia said last month the party would not be allowed to gain power again.

The campaign was relatively strong in Sindh, home province of the late Bhutto, but failed to pick up in the most populous Punjab and the other two provinces of north-west frontier and Baluchistan.

The government put the death as a result of the protests at 60. The opposition estimated several hundred were killed and thousands jailed, including most of the central and provincial leaders of the MRD parties.

The newspaper Muslim quoted unnamed political observers as saying that the stage finally appeared set for a reconciliation and a broader rapprochement between the PPP and the government.

But Ms. Benazir seemed to be warning the moderates by saying in her departure statement that she would now play a more effective role in party affairs.

PPP moderates are said to include big landowners in Sindh and Punjab who have often been accused of violating the land reforms introduced by their own party in the early 1970s.

Gen. Zia last month named a tribunal to probe such violations. Sindh PPP President Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, one of the biggest landowners in the country, sent a statement from prison last month asking the government and opposition to "forgive and forget" and begin "a new chapter of love among brothers."

Ms. Benazir, accused by critics of associating with radicals, was arrested in March 1981 after the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner to Kabul and Damascus.

Responsibility for the hijacking was claimed by the clandestine Al Zulfikar Ali Group, said to be led by Ms. Benazir's two brothers, Murtaza Bhutto and Shah Nawaz Bhutto, both of whom live out of the country.



# Forest death in Germany moves at alarming rate

By Kenneth C. Danforth

NUREMBERG, West Germany — All across the land that gave the world the Christmas tree, spruce and fir are dying.

Here in Bavaria, where the devastation is most visible, specialists believe that millions of the mighty evergreens are doomed. Eight per cent of the Bavarian forest died during the last year.

In the storied Black Forest of Baden-Wuerttemberg, almost half of the trees are suffering from the apparently irreversible illness.

The German word for it is Waldsterben, forest death. A new government survey shows that 35 per cent of the nation's 17 million acres of forest are diseased.

## Killing life's base

The agent of destruction is acid rain, an airborne poison that originates in factories, power plants, and automobile engines. In a chemical reaction still not fully understood, when the effluent sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are brought down out of the atmosphere by rain, the resulting liquid renders both water and soil unable to support the life that has flourished there for millennia.

In the United States, most public attention to the acid rain problem has centered on lakes in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. All of the fish die; smaller organisms pass so efficiently away

that the water becomes eerily and unnaturally clear.

Many American trees have been damaged — red spruce in Vermont, for example — but they have not received the national attention given to the lakes.

Even as Canadians have bitterly criticised the United States for exporting its fossil-fuel pollutants, so have some European countries protested about what their neighbours have sent them. Scandinavians, for example, blame factories in Great Britain, northern France, and Germany's Ruhr Valley for the acid rain that has killed many of their lakes.

But it is only in West Germany, a nation whose 61 million citizens love their 20 billion trees with emotional intensity, that the problem has reached the proportions of a national crisis.

## Process speeding up

West German Minister of Agriculture Ignatz Kiechle says that more than 6,175,000 acres of woodland are visibly damaged. And the deadly process is accelerating. From October 1982 to October 1983 the area of West Germany with diseased trees has quadrupled, Mr. Kiechle says.

Trees that appeared healthy only a few months ago have begun to turn yellow. Soon they will be brown. Then the needles will fall off and the trunks will rot. Scientists say that if the illness con-

tinues the gentle hills will not hold their soil any more, nor the mountain slopes their snow, and floods and avalanches will be yet another heritage of industrialisation.

Tourists who see the big conifers decay and fall ask: Is Central Europe's present North America's future?

Virtually every German town boasts its own forest, sometimes in the middle of town, sometimes right on the edge. The woods are not some remote ideal, to be approached only in literature or hiking boots, but an intimate part of even the most urbanised life. The German of the 1980s may not feel that the forest teems with the supernatural, as his ancestors did, but he is in awe of its beauty and he wants to preserve it.

Forest management as taught and practiced all over the world was developed in Germany. That one-third of West Germany's surface area is forestland in spite of high population density attests to a zeal to preserve a national treasure. But some of the most lovingly nurtured trees in the world are dying — and German foresters seem able to do very little about it. "Inter Nationes," a government-supported research agency, reports that not only does acid rain kill the trees' needles and leaves, but it changes the composition of the soil. "Once the soil has been chemically polluted, there is no cure for the situation," says the report.

## Trading pollution

The acids of the rain pay no more attention to borders than the winds that carry them. Officials estimate that West Germany sends about half of its air pollution to other countries and that, in turn, about half of the air pollution in West Germany comes from other countries.

East Germany, which produces practically no oil or hydroelectric power, burns enormous amounts of crumbly lignite, the sulfurous low-grade coal that helps it to outpace the East Bloc (except the Soviet Union) in industrial production. Residents of West Berlin and the Harz Mountains, along the inter-German border, know that the brown smoke is sickening to breathe. The Czechs and Poles burn it too, and breathe it, and send their acids to West Germany.

Switzerland, Austria, and even to Denmark.

While the East Germans have acknowledged their own rampant Waldsterben, the measures they now propose have failed to raise any hopes in the West. The key-stone of the plan is to replant the devastated acres with "smoke-resistance" trees.

In Czechoslovakia, 1.25 million acres of forest are dead or dying. Scientists believe that the current rate of coal burning will lead to the destruction of one-third of that nation's forests by 1990.

## Rain damage real

At first, the dying of the trees was blamed on hot weather. No one knew until recently that the killer was a chemical brew pattering down through the foliage; nor that, when trees become the victims of industrial pollution,

they die faster than human beings.

For most Americans, acid rain has been a threat, not a depressing fact of daily life. For Germans, some of the future predicted by environmental Cassandras has arrived.

A word has been coined to sum up both the domestic and international challenges that face the Germans. It is Hochschornsteinpolitik, which sounds as formidable as the concept it names: Smokestack politics.

"Our forests are of inestimable importance for the water cycle, for our climate, for our health, for our recreation, and for the identity of the German landscape," says West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. "If we do not succeed in saving our forests, the world in which we live will be changed beyond recognition." National Geographic news feature



An evergreen forest in the Harz Mountains of West Germany falls victim to acid rain. These spruce are only a few of the billions of dead and dying trees all over West Germany and Central Europe. Trees in Bavaria and the Black Forest, where the culture reflects the German love of woodlands, have been

particularly hard hit. The rapidly accelerating Waldsterben, or forest death, has become a major political issue, and the government has mounted an attack against the deadly process. (National Geographic photo).

# Clean environment: Best way to eradicate filariasis

By Radhakrishna Rao

PONDICHERY, India — A city-wide clean-up has all but eradicated the debilitating, disfiguring disease of filariasis in this former French colony on India's east coast.

Until recently, the city of Pondicherry, south of Madras, was one of the world's most filariasis-ridden areas. Poor urban sanitation, high humidity levels and inaction by the city authorities combined to make it an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Lymphatic filariasis — as opposed to river blindness, in which flies carry the parasite — is caused by filarial worms injected into humans by culex mosquitoes. Unlike malaria parasites, these worms do not multiply in the human body.

It is the presence of millions of these creatures, moving, secreting, excreting and dying in the tissues which does immense damage. Thus, it takes thousands of bites to cause filariasis, and repeated reinfections can lead to the disfiguring disease of elephantiasis, in which legs swell grossly.

If insecticides are used to control the disease, they must be used for the lifetime of the adult filarial worms: About 15 years. The drugs used against the disease are often more dangerous to people than the disease itself.

The director of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Dr. V. Ramalingaswami, blames urban sprawl for creating conditions favourable to the spread of infection. The culex mosquito, unlike the malaria-carrying anopheles species, prefer to breed in latrines and sewage drains.

300 million at risk  
One in five residents of Pon-

dicherry carried the parasites, and random blood-smeared showed that almost all Pondicherry residents annually suffered more than 1,000 filariasis-infected bites. The disease normally takes hold after 1,500 bites. Altogether an estimated 300 million Indians are at risk.

A 1980 ICMR study blamed local sanitary conditions, which encouraged the breeding and proliferation of mosquitoes. Stagnant cesspools, contaminated water drains and open roadside pits harboured an estimated 10 million culex mosquitoes.

India took over administration of Pondicherry in 1954, and the tiny region became a Union Territory in 1962. The ICMR study found 10,000 square metres (108,000 square feet) of cesspools and cesspools in 60 square kilometres of urban area inhabited by 270,000 people.

ICMR's Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC) — which claims to be the only medical institute in the world devoted exclusively to research into vector (disease carrier) control — launched a public health programme based not on drugs or pesticides (to which mosquitoes had developed resistance) but on simply cleaning up the local environment.

## Educational campaign

With the help of local people, public health authorities and the Public Works Department (PWD), VCRC launched a massive education campaign on radio, cinema and TV, using colourful boardings and cinema slides exhorting people to drive out mosquitoes by cleaning up their neighbourhoods.

The campaign became one of the biggest sanitation programmes in India. Some 50 kilometre of

covered drains, used for years as garbage dumps, were unclogged and flushed out with saltwater brought in tankers from the sea. The sea water both removed mosquito breeding sites and restored the flow in the drains.

Thousands of septic tanks were chlorinated, roadside pits filled and lids put on the cement tanks used for storing water outside building sites. The single biggest breeding ground, a 200-hectare (500-acre) swamp, was emptied of sewage, which was pumped into the sea over a period of months. Once an eyesore, the swamp has been turned into a public park planted in pines.

Encouraged by VCRC, the Pondicherry city authorities cle-

aned up the squatter settlements, inhabited mainly by manual labourers, on the outskirts of Pondicherry. Lacking approach roads, drainage and a sewage disposal system, they also harboured mosquitoes.

With two years still to run, the five-year VCRC project has already been an unqualified success. There are far fewer mosquitoes; mosquito bites have been reduced by 80 per cent, and no fresh cases of filarial infection have been reported.

"All we have done in the three years of the filariasis control project is to manage sanitation and environment in close co-operation with the municipal, health and

town planning authorities", said VCRC Project Director Dr. P.K. Rajagopalan. "And in every one of the cleaning operations people were actively involved, as they were already seeing benefits."

VCRC is now considering extending the project to fight malaria in the rural belts of Pondicherry. For semi-literate and illiterate rural people, who look with scepticism upon pesticides and drugs, VCRC's "environmental approach" is thought to have considerable appeal. It also provides a lesson further afield to other Third World countries suffering the effects of seemingly uncontrollable tropical epidemics. — Earthscan feature.



The mosquitoes which expose 300 million Indians to the debilitating disease filariasis breed in latrines and open drains like this one (Earthscan photo)

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# Lendl, McEnroe to clash in Masters tennis final

NEW YORK (R) — Defending champion Ivan Lendl overpowered Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe beat Mats Wilander Saturday to set up a repeat of last year's Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament final.

The outcome of the final could be the determining factor in the number one ranking for 1983, since the Masters is included in deciding the previous year's rankings.

Lendl, who finished the year ranked second behind McEnroe in the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) rankings, lost three more games than he had in routing Connors in last year's semifinal when he won 6-3, 6-4 Saturday.

McEnroe's 6-2, 6-4 triumph over Wilander went some way to avenging three successive defeats by the 19-year-old Swede, who was ranked fourth at the end of 1983, one notch below Connors.

Lendl hammered McEnroe 6-4, 6-4, 6-2 to collect his second successive Masters title last January for his seventh straight victory over the New Yorker. But McEnroe has won three of their last four clashes.

As in last year's semifinal, the 31-year-old Connors could not cope with Lendl's withering groundstrokes and powerful service.

Lendl, in reaching the final for the fourth successive year — he lost to Bjorn Borg in his first Masters final in 1981 — rarely ventured to the net. But he was dominant from the baseline, pounding a fierce barrage of groundstrokes deep into both corners, many for outright winners.

And he was almost as awesome from the service line, drilling in five aces and nearly a dozen service winners.

Connors, who beat Lendl in the final of the last two U.S. Opens, played spectacularly at times. He often passed Lendl with groundstroke winners and scored at the net with his punishing volley.

But time and again he let himself down with approach shot errors, particularly off the forehand.

Lendl opened up a 5-0 lead in the first set on three service breaks. Connors battled back to 3-5 and had Lendl at 15-40 on his service line.

vice in the ninth game.

But then Lendl, in a masterful display of power tennis, recovered to take the set with a backhand crosscourt passing shot, an ace, an unreturnable serve and a forehand smash.

Lendl never lost his service in the second set, yielding only six points in five service games. Connors dropped his serve once, in the third game, and that break proved decisive.

After going ahead 30-love in that game, Connors fought off four breakpoints before Lendl broke through when Connors drove a lob long and the Czechoslovak scored with a deft backhand crosscourt volley.

Lendl said his service was a major factor in his fourth victory over Connors in 15 meetings. "I served more aces than usual against him," Lendl said. "It must be the garden, because it only happens here."

Asked about the match against McEnroe, Lendl said: "It all depends on how well I return his serve and how well I serve."

Connors said the ninth game of the first set, when he failed to capitalize on a 15-40 lead, was crucial. "If I had won that one, it could have been different. He was nervous at that point."

Connors said he felt he had played well, but lacked some of his usual fire.

"I wasn't getting too much sting on the ball and couldn't put enough pressure on him," he said.

Wilander's defeat appeared to end any chances he harboured of being named the world's number one player for 1983 by an International Tennis Federation panel next week.

It also strengthened the 24-year-old McEnroe's claim to the top ranking, although he has said he did not feel the outcome of the Masters should affect the panel's choice of number one.

Saturday's victory was McEnroe's second over Wilander in five meetings. His first triumph was also indoors, in a memorable five-set Davis Cup struggle in St. Louis, Missouri, two years ago.

But then last year Wilander beat McEnroe on all three occasions that they met — on clay in the French Open, on cement in Cincinnati and on grass in the semifinals of last month's Australian Open, which the Swede went on to win.

Wilander did not play badly Saturday, though he did have trouble with his first serve for much of the match watched by a capacity crowd in Madison Square Garden.

He was unlucky to find McEnroe in excellent form. The New Yorker varied the pace of his groundstrokes throughout, while keeping Wilander off balance with the depth and angles of his shots. He also volleyed well and was steady from the baseline.

As usual, McEnroe seemed to thrive on adversity. After taking a 3-2 lead in the opening set on a service break in the fifth game, he fell behind love-30 in each of the next three games but recovered each time to win.

Wilander was unable to reach breakpoint on McEnroe's serve in the set, winning only six points during the American's four service games.

Wilander, who finished 1983 fourth in the computer rankings behind McEnroe, Lendl and Connors, moved ahead 2-0 and 4-1 in the second set as he broke McEnroe's wickedly angled service in the second and fourth games — the second time after five deuces.

But then McEnroe, who had broken Wilander in the third game, broke again in the seventh and ninth games, mainly feeding off errors on the Swede's backhand, his best stroke. McEnroe then served a love game for the match.

The Wimbledon Champion, who kept his brittle temper in check through most of the match, said he felt that Wilander's defeat precluded any claim by the Swede to the 1983 top ranking.

"If this is to count for last year, it would be difficult to have him ahead of me," he said.

McEnroe said he was highly motivated to beat Wilander, who won nine Grand Prix events last year, more than twice as many as any other player.

"I had lost to him three straight times, and I didn't want that to continue," said McEnroe, who won his only Masters title in 1979. "I don't know if he was mentally ready (for the Masters), since he had to play Davis Cup in December."

Wilander said he felt that if McEnroe won the final, he deserved the 1983 top ranking.

"My backhand didn't work well today, and his backhand worked very well," Wilander said. "He got it deep, and he served very good, better than he did in the Australian Open."

## Mancini mangles Chacon in 3 rounds

RENO, Nevada (R) — Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini thwarted Bobby Chacon's bid for a third world crown Saturday night, taking just three rounds to successfully retain his World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title.

Referee Richard Steele stopped the bout at 1:17 of the third round after Mancini landed a crushing right to Chacon's face that drew blood from a newly-opened gash and made the 32-year-old challenger's knees buckle.

Mancini, 22, had pinned Chacon on the ropes and was piling in a barrage of unanswered blows when Steele stepped in, taking a right-hand punch himself in the process.

Chacon, hoping to become only the eighth boxer to win world titles in three weight divisions, did not appear upset by the referee's decision. But many of the 11,104 fans lodged their disapproval by showering the ring with debris.

Mancini took charge of the scheduled 15-round fight from the second round. His heavy blows to the head and relentless pressure stopped Chacon counterpunching his way into the match.

Mancini jarred Chacon with lefts to the head throughout the second round. At the bell, the challenger had a nick on the outside of his right eye and was bleeding from the nose.

The champion put his fellow American challenger on the ropes at the start of the third and buckled the challenger's knees with a left to the head.

Chacon, whose punches lacked power, offered little in the way of a counter attack. Mancini's furious onslaught continued until the referee signalled it was all over.

Mancini, who like Chacon cuts easily, had only a slight lump over his left eye.

The victory improved Mancini's record to 29-1. It was the fourth defence of the title he won in May 1982.

Chacon, who won the World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight title in 1974 and the WBC junior lightweight crown in 1982, now has a 52-7-1 record. Mancini received \$1.3m purse while Chacon collected \$720,000.

After the fight Mancini, who weighed in at 134 pounds (60.8 kg), said he thought the referee was right to stop the contest. "He (Chacon) was hurt and blood was getting in his eye," the champion said.

"I felt he didn't have the strength. He wasn't stinging me," Mancini added.

Chacon, who said before the fight that if he lost he would retire, had 10 stitches put into his cuts.

Chacon, who weighed 133½ pounds (60.7 kg), took a different view of his ring future after his defeat. "If I stay in shape I'll keep going. If I get out of shape I'll definitely quit," he said.

## McCrory makes smashing 1st title defence

DETROIT (R) — Milton McCrory stopped fellow-American Milton Guest in the sixth round of their scheduled 12-round bout Saturday in the first defence of his World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight title.

McCrory sent Guest to the canvas twice in the first round, once in the fourth, and the challenger had barely beaten a sixth round count when referee Zack Clayton stopped the contest.

The victory improved McCrory's record to 22-0-1. It was Guest's second defeat against 17 victories.

McCrory, on the attack from the start, landed a left hook flush on Guest's jaw early in the first round and sent him sprawling to the canvas. He got to his feet at the count of nine and went down again near the end of the round from a furious combination.

McCrory continued to press the action, landing almost at will with his chief weapons a crunching left hook and straight right.

Guest hit the floor for the third time just before the end of the fourth round when McCrory connected with a hard right.

McCrory continued to dominate the action and pummeled the challenger the rest of the way before finishing him off.

McCrory won his title last August 13 in Las Vegas with a split points decision over Colin Jones of Wales. Jones and McCrory had fought to a draw in March in an elimination bout for the title vacated by the retirement of Sugar Ray Leonard.

McCrory said after Saturday night's fight he was eager to meet Leonard, who is making a ring comeback.

"I'm ready for Leonard. I'm the champion. He's the challenger. He's the one fighting a tune-up."

Leonard's first return fight will be against Kevin Howard in Las Vegas on February 24.

McCrory's purse for this title defence was \$250,000. Guest was paid \$40,000.

Guest was at the welterweight division limit of 147 pounds (66.7 kg) at the weigh-in. McCrory was a half-pound (.22 kg) over and shadow-boxed for 30 minutes to make the weight.

## Carl Lewis to compete in Osaka indoor meeting

OSAKA, Japan (R) — American Carl Lewis, winner of three gold medals at the World Athletics Championships last year, will be one of 120 athletes from 10 nations competing at an indoor meeting here Monday.

## Mexico beats Venezuela in Davis Cup

CARACAS, Venezuela (A.P.) — The Mexican tennis team classified Saturday for the second round of eliminations of the first stage of the Davis Cup tennis after beating Venezuela in a doubles game.

Mexicans Fernando Perez Pascal and Alfonso Gonzalez defeated the Venezuelan couple of Inaki Calvo and Jorge Andrews in a three set game 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Mexico and Venezuela needed three points to get into the second round of eliminations. Each game counted as one point.

Mexico beat Venezuela twice Friday in singles games.

Mexican Francisco Maciel beat local Fabio Mion Bet 8-6, 6-3, 6-1, while Mexican Fernando Perez Pascal defeated local Inaki Calvo 9-7, 4-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2 after four hours playing.

Saturday the Mexican couple of Perez Pascal-Gonzalez beat the Venezuelan couple of Calvo-Andrews, who did not lose a game in three years.

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## Rain halts Australian bid to reach Pakistani target

BRISBANE (R) — Heavy rain washed out Australia's bid to beat Pakistan's 184 for six in a World Series Cricket Cup match here on Sunday.

The game was abandoned as a draw after the Australians scored 15 for no wicket in four overs. They had been set a target of 4.38 runs an over in a match reduced by rain to 42 overs-a-side.

Both teams had to settle for a point each in the triangular competition, putting them on three points, one behind the West Indies who have won two of their three games.

The Pakistanis, who had won only one of their three games before Sunday, started disastrously after Kim Hughes had asked them to bat first in damp, overcast conditions on a pitch later criticised by both captains.

They lost their first three wickets for 30 as pacemen Geoff Lawson, Carl Rackemann and Rodney Hogg exploited the conditions.

Mudassar Nazar, top scorer in Saturday's defeat by the West Indies, Mohsin Khan and Javed Miandad all went cheaply before Qasim Omar and Mansoor Akhtar checked the rot.

They put on 86 in 78 minutes for the fourth wicket and were just beginning to cut loose when rain stopped play at 108 for three. The pair added only another eight after the resumption before Omar was run out for 40.

Imran Khan joined Mansoor and he hit a couple of tremendous sixes in a swashbuckling innings of 26 before both went to Rodney Hogg in one over. Mansoor was top scorer with 47.

The compiling of 76 runs in just over 11 overs after the umpires had reduced the innings to 42 overs put the Pakistanis in a strong position to pick up their second cup win.

But after Greg Ritchie and Kepler Wessels had scored 15 in four overs the rain returned and the 21,000 capacity crowd went home disappointed.

Hughes said later: "Even without the rain it's a tragedy that such a large crowd has to watch one-day cricket on such a pitch. It was just not good enough."

Both Hughes and Imran said there was too much grass on the wicket and batting would have been difficult even in ideal weather conditions.

The Australians, who have played one game less than the Pakistanis, take on the West Indies in Sydney on Tuesday.

## Johnson gives U.S. their first men's downhill

WENGEN, Switzerland (R) — Bill Johnson overcame his nerves and a near spill to win the Lauerhorn classic here Sunday, scoring the first American victory in a men's World Ski Cup downhill.

Starting 21st in difficult conditions, he outraced the field of established downhill stars at an average speed of 96.24 kph to clock two minutes 10.89 seconds.

"I knew I could win a World Cup race. I had a 50-dollar bet on my victory with my trainer and now it's double or quits for the next downhill in Kitzbuehel," said the 23-year-old from Los Angeles, whose previous best was third last winter.

Second was another outsider, Austria's Anton Steiner, followed by team-mate Erwin Resch. Resch, winner of the Schladming downhill last month, was the only early starting favourite to succeed on a course which had to be shortened by 782 metres to 3,499 metres because of strong winds on the mountain crest.

Italian Michael Mair, third in the last downhill in Laax, Switzerland, was fourth Sunday, confirming his return to form after injuring a knee and a shoulder in a training spill at Schladming.

## Hess snatches slalom title

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia (R) — Erika Hess of Switzerland snatched victory in a women's World Cup slalom here Sunday, as top rivals Tamara McKinney and Christian Cooper looked set for an American triumph.

Hess recovered from an initial mistake in the rough upper section of the second leg to sweep through the finish of the twisting 50-gate course in 43.94 seconds and a total time of one minute 26.94 seconds.

It was six-hundredths of a second faster than McKinney, the reigning World Cup champion, and forced Cooper, the fastest over the first 50-gate leg, into third place with 1:27.10.

Hess, congratulated ruefully by the two Americans, who had already started posing for pictures in the finish area, offered a mock apology. "I am really sorry," she beamed. "I don't believe it. I made a bad mistake at the top but somehow made up for it."

She said she had taken a devil-may-care attitude, throwing everything into the second leg after a faulty first run which left her in eighth place.

## Hearns title bout delayed

DETROIT (R) — Thomas Hearns' defence of his World Boxing Council (WBC) super welterweight title against Luigi Minichillo of Italy has been postponed and moved from Las Vegas to Detroit, the promoter said.

The bout, originally set for January 27 at Caesars Palace, will be staged on February 11 at the Joe Louis arena.

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# South Africa ends Angolan campaign

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — South African battle troops Sunday completed a pull-out from Angola after a five-week foray as Pretoria prepared for vital talks on healing relations with another black neighbour, Mozambique.

South Africa says a 2,000-strong combat group, sent deep into Angola on Dec. 6 to pre-empt incursions into Namibia (South West Africa) by black nationalist fighters, killed up to 500 guerrillas, Cubans and Angolans.

Pretoria says it lost 21 soldiers. A South African Defence Force spokesman said the last troops crossed into Namibia early Sunday, meeting a deadline set by Pretoria last week after Angola told the United Nations the troops were not pulling back.

The withdrawal marks the end of one of the most arduous and widespread campaigns in a 17-year bush war against guerrillas of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) fighting for Namibian independence from South Africa.

After what Pretoria rates as a major military success, the focus switches Monday to high-level talks between South Africa and Mozambique on improving relations between the two ideologically-opposed neighbour countries.

A key meeting on security will be held in Pretoria while other working groups are to meet in Maputo on economics, tourism and the sabotage-hit Cabora Bassa power plant built to supply electricity to South Africa.

Political analysts believe the meetings could mark a turning point in relations between South Africa and Mozambique, which accuse each other of harbouring anti-government rebels.

They added that a tacit accord was probably the best that could be achieved.

Pretoria says Mozambique supports the African National Congress, which is committed to overthrowing white rule in South Africa. Maputo holds that South Africa is helping the Mozambique Resistance Movement fight President Samora Machel's government.

## Reagan to propose aid plan to C. America

**WASHINGTON (A.P.)** — President Ronald Reagan said Saturday he would ask Congress to implement some of the Kissinger commission's recommendations to help improve the lives of Central Americans "so they can vote with ballots instead of bullets."

Last Wednesday, Mr. Reagan received the report on Central America prepared by the bipartisan commission led by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Mr. Reagan said during his weekly radio address Saturday the commission agreed with his administration that the crisis in Central America is serious and that improvements must be made there in democratic institutions, living conditions and security against attack from both the right and left.

The president said he would send a plan to Congress, based on the Kissinger commission's report, to support the development of democratic institutions and "improve the lives of our neighbours so they can vote with ballots instead of bullets."

He said that while the emphasis of his recommendations to Congress will be on humanitarian and economic aid, the U.S. government also believes it is important to prevent leftist guerrillas from overthrowing the elected government in El Salvador.

The commission recommended an immediate increase in U.S. economic assistance. The administration's current request is \$477 million for the seven countries of the region — Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The panel recommended increasing this by \$400 million this year.

"It is a magnificent report and it substantiates the positions that we have been taking down there," Mr. Reagan said.

"Because of limitations that have been imposed on us as to how much we can do in the line of helping them (in El Salvador), actually what we have been doing is let them slowly bleed to death," he added.

The president said there was a challenge to "eliminate what had been going on for hundreds of years, the economic and social differences that make them vulnerable to this kind of takeover," referring to the leftist efforts to overthrow the U.S.-backed government.

"But ... you can't have social reforms while you're having your head shot off by guerrilla forces that are armed and supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba. And they confirmed that this is true."

## NATO to present 6-point plan to cut war risks in Europe

**NEW YORK (R)** — A six-point proposal on ways to reduce the risk of war in Europe will be presented to the Soviet Bloc next week by the United States and its NATO allies, the New York Times reported Sunday.

It quoted State Department officials as saying the proposal would be presented at the 35-nation Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) that begins in Stockholm on Monday.

The proposal contains what a U.S. official called "nuts and bolts" ideas for measures to avoid miscalculations and surprise attack in Europe, the newspaper said.

It said a State Department official provided this outline of the six-point proposal:

- An exchange of information on military units stationed anywhere between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ural Mountains.
- Advance notification of all manoeuvres of "military significance."
- Notification whenever troops leave their regular garrison area.
- Military observers to be allowed at any exercise that is to be reported in advance.
- Verification, monitoring and compliance to insure notification requirements are being followed.
- The improvement of communications among countries to help to manage crises.

But Mr. Shultz was leaving behind an administration report approved by President Ronald Reagan and to be sent to Congress within the week that contends the Soviets have violated at least three arms agreements and most likely ran afoul of others.

"This is not an issue that can be easily swept under the rug," said a senior U.S. official who insisted on anonymity.

The administration publicised three days of technical U.S.-Soviet talks on modernising the so-called "hotline" between the two capitals, and officials said Mr. Shultz was prepared to discuss a wide range of issues, including the impasse in arms talks.

**Shultz heads for Europe**

**WASHINGTON (A.P.)** — United States Secretary of State George P. Shultz was heading for Europe on Saturday and a pivotal meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko coinciding with a 35-nation conference to reduce East-West tensions.

Mr. Shultz was carrying hopes for a thaw in the icy relations between the two superpowers and a

resumption of stalled negotiations to reverse the nuclear weapons race. He vowed he would approach Mr. Gromyko "in a constructive spirit" when they meet Wednesday in Stockholm, Sweden.

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## U.S. Democrats to stage 1st campaign debate

**HANOVER, New Hampshire (R)** — All the candidates for the Democratic nomination gathered in this New England University town Sunday for a head-on clash in the first formal debate of the 1984 U.S. presidential election campaign.

While the governing Republicans have two weeks to wait for President Reagan's Jan. 29 announcement on whether he will run again, the opposition Democrats are off and running in preparation for primary elections that start late next month.

All eight Democratic contenders are expected to take part in Sunday's televised three-hour debate at Dartmouth College, in the state that will hold the first primary on Feb. 28.

The event offers a chance for the other Democrats to gang up on the front-runner, ex-Vice President Walter Mondale, and for such rivals as black leader Jesse Jackson and ex-Astronaut John Glenn of Ohio to show their mettle.

"This debate gives us an opportunity to be viewed nationwide and to be compared with the other candidates," said Rev. Jackson's Campaign Manager Arnold Pinkey.

Using a sports metaphor, he added: "If this is the first game of the play-offs, the Reverend Jackson is ready to play."

Mr. Mondale aides said they expected the other candidates, led by the second-running Senator Glenn, to snipe away at his liberal record and to claim he is a captive of such special interest groups as organised labour.

In one recent presidential preference poll, taken the day Rev. Jackson freed U.S. Navy Lieutenant Robert Goodman from captivity in Syria, Mr. Mondale had 40 per cent support, Mr. Glenn, 22 per cent and Rev. Jackson, 12 per cent, with the rest scattered.

The debate was scheduled to run from 3-6 p.m. (2100-2300 GMT) and to be shown live on the public television network.

Mr. Kissinger said that if West European leaders did not stand up for NATO policies, "they will only have themselves to blame when they are engulfed by creeping pacifism and neutralism."

"It is time for our European allies to abandon the charade that their principal foreign policy goal is to moderate an intransigent America — a role more appropriate for neutrals than allies," he added.

Mr. Schmidt said U.S. behaviour towards the Soviet Union had been "self-contradictory" since 1976. It had taken President Reagan three years to abandon "the ideological right" just as President Jimmy Carter took three years to abandon the left.

Mr. Schlesinger singled out West Germany's defence contribution for particular criticism. Though its gross national product was half that of the Soviet Union, Bonn's total defence effort amounted to just three per cent of estimated Soviet military spending and was declining in real terms, he said.

## Conference highlights Western disagreements

**BRUSSELS (R)** — Recrimination between the U.S. and its European allies boiled over at a high-calibre conference entitled the Future of NATO and Global Security which ended here Sunday.

"Every one of us knew the real title was 'Atlantic disagreement' — and by God you got it," former French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said in a final summary.

Bitter exchanges at the three-day forum of senior politicians and academics were highlighted in speeches by former U.S. Secretaries of State and Defence, Henry Kissinger and James Schlesinger, and former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Kissinger voiced American alarm at perceived neutralist tendencies in Western Europe, accusing Washington's allies of treating new U.S. nuclear arms on their continent like an unwanted guest.

Mr. Schmidt poured out European frustration at Washington's changing moods towards the Soviet Union and selfish economic

policies, leading Mr. Schlesinger to assail "European ingratitude" towards NATO's American protectors.

The conference, organised by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies of Washington's Georgetown University, was often more revealing in tone than in content.

"The language of Transatlantic recrimination has never been so harsh," one participant said gloomily.

Delegates agreed in broad terms on the need for improved dialogue with the Soviet Union, better consultation within NATO, a strengthening of its non-nuclear forces and efforts to win back public support for Western defence policies.

But they differed widely on how to achieve these goals.

Mr. Schlesinger accused the West Europeans of taking European security less seriously than the United States did and spoke of an unprecedented degree of mutual disenchantment on both sides of the Atlantic.

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## USIA director's taping stirs furore

**By Bruce Russell**  
*Reuter*

**WASHINGTON** — Charles Wick, controversial director of the United States Information Agency (USIA), has become the focus of a furore over revelations that he secretly tape-recorded some of his telephone conversations.

Although far less serious than the Watergate scandal that brought down Richard Nixon 10 years ago, the Wick case is proving a nagging source of embarrassment to the Reagan administration.

In a recent interview with the New York Times, Mr. Wick first denied that he had ever recorded calls without asking the caller's permission, but later amended that statement to say he might not always have remembered to seek permission first.

The Times has since printed one of the transcripts, a conversation with White House Chief of Staff James Baker, who says he was taped without being consulted.

Mr. Wick, who was in Florida at the time, asked Baker during the call to arrange for President Reagan to attend a meeting of news media magnates, including Australian Publisher Rupert Murdoch and Britain's Sir James Goldsmith.

Under Florida state law it is a crime to record a telephone conversation without the consent of both parties. The maximum punishment is five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

Florida authorities say the law was passed to help people who felt aggrieved by secret taping and they are unsure how the state law applies to out-of-state telephone calls.

"We'll find out if (Baker) may be aggrieved," says David Blumworth, state attorney for Palm Beach county, where Mr. Wick made his telephone call last March.

A Senate subcommittee is interviewing members of Mr. Wick's staff to find out more about the taping.

In addition, a government watchdog body, the General Services Administration (GSA), is investigating whether the taping violated federal government regulations.

The White House says the continuing controversy is unlikely to cause the president to demand the resignation of his longtime friend from the information agency, which oversees the U.S. broadcasting service, the Voice of America (VOA).

"I don't look for it," says White House Spokesman Larry Speakes.

Mr. Wick, 66, a dapper, energetic Californian who was once a band-leader, came to the USIA job after serving as a major fundraiser for Mr. Reagan's 1980 election campaign and organising the lavish Reagan inaugural celebrations.

He swept into the conservatively administered agency with the flair of a Hollywood impresario, determined to stir things up and get results.

Mr. Wick succeeded in getting the agency's budget doubled, moved it into modern headquarters, and obtained money to buy new broadcasting equipment for the VOA.

But his brash Californian way of speaking his mind and doing things in high style sometimes embroiled him in controversy.

He raised eyebrows recently when he told reporters he believed that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opposed the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada because

she is a woman.

His response to the Polish martial law crisis was to produce a television extravaganza called "Let Poland be Poland," which included Frank Sinatra singing in Polish and stirred criticism in Europe.

A high French official said of the programme: "It is pure show business and demeans the whole idea of showing solidarity with the Polish people."

But Mr. Wick defended the show and said that later reviews, after European audiences had seen the show, were favourable.

He stirred criticism at home by installing a \$32,000 security system at his Washington home at taxpayer expense (he later repaid much of the money) and by often flying around the world on expensive trips.

His desire to ensure that the conservative Reagan administration's position on international issues was disseminated abroad stirred anxiety among VOA staff members anxious to preserve the impartiality of their news broadcasts.

Mr. Wick responded by restricting commentary supporting the administration's policies to certain identified opinion segments in the broadcasts and leaving the news policies unchanged.

After the New York Times obtained some of the Mr. Wick transcripts and broke the story, Mr. Wick issued a statement saying: "I often advised the caller that I was recording the conversation or a portion of it, but in haste I did not do this consistently. I may have been insufficiently sensitive to concerns some may have about the practice of recording telephone conversations. Accordingly I discontinued the practice."

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## Afghan army breaks through rebel blockade

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — The Afghan army has broken through a guerrilla blockade of the strategic eastern town of Urgun, sending in its first convoy by land since last summer, guerrilla sources said Sunday.

A column of up to 200 vehicles brought two army units to the Urgun garrison, supplied previously only by air, after snow and cold drove guerrillas from positions guarding a land route to the town, said the sources in Peshawar, Pakistan near the border with Afghanistan.

The army's arrival was a major reverse for local guerrillas, who began a siege of the eastern towns of Urgun, Khost and Jaji last August to open up key rebel supply lines from their bases in Pakistan to targets in the interior of Afghanistan.

The guerrillas failed to take the Urgun garrison but won control of Jaji during the campaign.

The slow siege of Urgun appeared to be turning in the guerrillas' favour only two weeks ago when reports reached Peshawar that they had taken over the air

strip, which was the garrison's only link with Kabul.

The sources said the rebels apparently took the airstrip but later retreated under heavy fire from Soviet and Afghan aircraft.

They told Reuters the army units, from Kabul and Ghazni, arrived on Wednesday at Urgun.

After the arrival of the two units, Soviet and Afghan aircraft bombed guerrilla positions in the surrounding mountains where many rebels have sheltered in caves to continue their siege through the winter.

## Former leader defends talks with Ershad

**DHAKA (R)** — Former Bangladesh President Khader Khan defended his decision to hold talks with military rulers as a right step towards restoring democracy.

"Movement against military rule and negotiations with military rulers should continue simultaneously to hasten the return to democracy and I find nothing wrong in it," he said in a statement.

His alliance is among 41 parties which accepted an invitation from President Hossain Mohammad Ershad for talks aimed at ending nearly two years of military rule.

But Mr. Ahmad was criticised by two other alliances, headed by

Sheikh Hasina Wazed and Begum Khaleda Zia. They boycotted the talks because Gen. Ershad rejected their demands including the withdrawal of his ban on political activity.

Gen. Ershad allowed limited political activity however before the talks started on Jan. 7.

Hasina Wazed's 15-party alliance said they could not join the talks without free political activity, while Khaleda Zia's seven-party grouping pressed for an end to military rule and the release of detained politicians.

The talks, adjourned during Gen. Ershad's absence in Morocco for the Islamic Summit, will resume as soon as he returns home, official sources said.

He has heard the opinions of

eight small parties about a transition to democracy. No agreement was reached.

His aides have stepped up efforts to bring the two major alliances to the negotiating table because they believe the talks will be unproductive without their participation.

The alliances said they were not opposed to talks with the military rulers, but want them to create necessary conditions for a meaningful dialogue through acceptance of their demands.

Gen. Ershad said he was hopeful the talks would succeed.

He proposed the negotiations after anti-government violence in November left six people killed and more than 500 injured.

## Balkan countries to discuss nuclear-free zone

**ATHENS (R)** — Delegates from four Balkan countries open talks here Monday on a plan to convert the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The delegates, from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Greece, will discuss a proposal by Greek Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to remove all nuclear weapons from the peninsula.

Albania has refused to take part while Turkey has asked that the meeting be postponed for two weeks to give its delegation time to prepare for the talks.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Ankara that Turkey would attend the meeting if it took place on Jan. 30.

The spokesman said Turkish representatives could not complete their preparations for the meeting if Athens went ahead

with the conference Monday.

A government spokesman said Sunday that Prime Minister Papandreu would open the conference Monday as scheduled and the first item on the agenda would be the Turkish request.

Immediately after his election in November 1981, Prime Minister Papandreu promised that Greece, after the necessary consultations, would remove nuclear weapons from its soil.

Greece and Turkey are the only countries in the region known to have nuclear arms as part of their commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) of which both are members.

The two countries are at odds over territorial rights and airspace control in the Aegean and the Cyprus issue and Greek military leaders may object to any plan which would give Turkey a nuclear advantage.

Evangelos Averoff, leader of the conservative New Democracy, the main opposition party, said a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans would not provide any protection to the Balkan peoples, unless a wider nuclear-free zone in Europe and the Soviet Union were also created.

He said Mr. Papandreu's proposal was one-sided at the expense of the West, as Greece and Turkey were the only countries in the Balkans with nuclear arms.

The three Communist Balkan countries, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania, favour the idea of a nuclear-free zone but they are understood to doubt its practicability unless they can obtain some guarantees from the two super-powers that the Balkans will not become a target of a nuclear attack.

Late last month, Mr. Papandreu and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu jointly appealed to the U.S. and the Soviet Union to suspend the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and resume the Geneva talks for the reduction of medium-range missiles.

Greece is pursuing an independent policy from its NATO allies on these issues although it is heavily dependent on the West for security safeguards in the Aegean, observers here said.

They said the conference, at ambassadorial level, is expected to yield poor results, at least in its initial stage, taking into consideration Greek-Turkish relations and the reservations of the three Communist countries.

## GOREN BRIDGE

**BY CHARLES GOREN**  
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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

**Q.1**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A6 ♠Q5 ♠K1054 ♠AQ874  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q.2**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠Q6 ♠Q952 ♠J3 ♠AK1098  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q.3**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A9865 ♠K742 ♠10654  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?  
**Q.4**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠KQJ872 ♠K95 ♠762 ♠5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
1 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?

**Q.5**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠KQJ872 ♠762 ♠K105 ♠5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
1 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?

**Q.6**—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K10765 ♠KQJ6 ♠AJ6 ♠6  
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

## 2 Solidarity advisers detained

**WARSAW, Poland (A.P.)** — At least two advisers to the outlawed Solidarity labour federation were detained Saturday on unspecified charges, opposition sources said, adding that the total number of those taken into custody this week may run as high as 60.

Bronislaw Geremek, a historian, and Jadwiga Staniszkis, a Warsaw University sociologist, who were instrumental in the emergence of Solidarity in the nationwide strikes of Aug. 19, were detained Saturday morning, the sources said.

Relatives of Mrs. Staniszkis said she was released Saturday night. Mr. Geremek's wife declined to discuss the case.

Under Polish law, authorities may detain people for up to 48 hours without making a formal arrest.

On Wednesday, police detained another Solidarity adviser, Tadeusz Mazowiecki. He was released Thursday after intervention by senior Roman Catholic clerics, sources said.

Two separate sources said that up to 60 intellectuals in the southern city of Wroclaw were detained briefly this week in connection with a letter they reportedly sent to parliament seeking the release of 11 top Solidarity leaders and advisers awaiting trial on sedition charges.

The 11 include Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Andrzej Gwiazda, Jan Rulowski and Karol Modzelewski, all prominent Solidarity figures.

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, unsuccessfully pressed Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to release the 11 during a meeting on Jan. 5, a source close to the church said.

U.S. officials have said that freedom for the 11 is a key in lifting the Western economic sanctions applied in response to the December 1981 martial law declaration which suspended Solidarity.

The second-ranking cleric in the national church hierarchy, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, pursued the issue in a three-hour meeting with the head of Poland's security forces, the source said.

## COLUMN

### An ear for an ear

**TEHRAN (R)** — A man who cut off another man's ear in a brawl in Iran has had one of his own ears severed as a penalty under Islamic law, a Tehran newspaper reported Saturday. The afternoon daily Ettela'at also said a man was hanged in public this week for stabbing another man to death. The paper said the ear was severed in the holy city of Qom and the public hanging was in the main square of the town of Zanjan. Iranian authorities, a doctor and the victim of the assault were present in Qom when the convict had his ear cut off, the paper said.

### Drama critic dies

**HUNTSVILLE, Alabama (R)** — Brooks Atkinson, one of America's most influential drama critics for more than 30 years, died Friday night after a long bout with pneumonia, a hospital spokesman said Saturday. He was 89. Mr. Atkinson, as drama critic for the New York Times from 1925 to 1960, chronicled the rise of a serious era in American theatre that included the plays of Eugene O'Neill, Elmer Rice, Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams. His years as drama critic were interrupted in the 1940s when he became a foreign correspondent for four years. Mr. Atkinson reported for two years in China and in 1945 was sent to Moscow. He won the Pulitzer Prize in Journalism for a series of articles he wrote on life in Moscow.

### British police hold valuable statue

**LONDON (R)** — Police are holding a valuable 11th century Hindu statue while India and a Canadian oil magnate contest its ownership, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday. The Indian government believed the dancing figure of the Hindu God Shiva and worth £150,000 (\$210,000) was stolen from a temple in the south of the country and had issued a writ for its return, the Observer said. No date for the hearing had been set. The Bumper Development Corporation of Canada, whose millionaire chairman Robert Bordon bought the statue from a London dealer in 1981, denied the statue had been stolen and had filed a similar suit, the report said. A Scotland Yard spokesman confirmed police were holding the statue but would not elaborate.

### Man, daughter die in Sahara desert

**PARIS (R)** — A Frenchman and his daughter, reported missing for over two weeks in the Sahara desert, have been found dead and his wife and another daughter are seriously ill, the Algerian News Agency APS reported Friday. The dead man was named as Gaston Barreau. The other members of the family were not named. The family, travelling in a small car, left the oasis of In Salah on Dec. 23 and were discovered early Friday 400 kilometres east of Tamanrasset, near the border with Mali. APS said, "Once again the imprudence of tourists adventuring themselves in the desert without taking the usual precautions they have been told to observe is to be regretted." APS added.

### Jury awards \$225,000 in damages

**JOPLIN, Missouri (A.P.)** — A federal jury Friday awarded Christine Craft \$225,000 damages on her claim that a television station's management made fraudulent promises when hiring her to be a news anchorwoman. The ruling came in the retrial of her lawsuit against Metromedia Inc., former owner of station KMBC-TV. In the first trial a jury awarded her \$500,000. But that verdict was thrown out by a judge, Ms. Craft, 39, claimed she accepted the co-anchor job at the station after the managers told her they were interested in her journalism skills. After she was hired, the management spent much of their energy criticising her appearance, she alleged. The award Friday was for actual damages, or the money Ms. Craft was due for lost income. The jury still must decide how much, if any, punitive damages Ms. Craft should receive. The seven-woman, five-man jury heard the case before U.S. District Judge Joseph F. Stevens, who had overturned a fraud ruling in her favour in the original trial in Kansas City. Ms. Craft said she had made it clear she was not interested in the job if her appearance had to change.